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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

O. 233 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

tball Ground Becomes Battle Field

Disallows Adjournment

EW OF CURRENCY POLICY

y Take To Devaluation flated Rupee Will On For Ever

OM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Assembly was faced with an order from the another adjo urnment motion. The subject of s raised by Mr. Kazmi was the failure of the e the curren cy policy, and keeping the appre- Rupee, despite the world-wide depreciation.

jected on the ground that there was no ition, but he was so carried away by his at instead of confining himself to the point of deal on the merits of the question, stating sion than the present gold parity of the Rupee to the inter ests of India and the interests of y.

admitted the motion, but reports in the lobby showed that the Viceroy was sure to disallow ground of public interest.

ems to be that public discussion on the subject ...ake the credit of the Rupee in foreign rise to undesirable speculation. Congress circlore continuous use by the Viceroy of the extra-

tion hour, Mr. ank Noyce why rural develop- it not be used ffices.

ed that such a rural fund for ses would re- confusion, while the instance of said that the nt was a State should be uni-

t pressed the estalso for in- rdin non-official Ind-British Trade Sir Zafrullah eyond the assur- re will be fullest

Viceroy's message motion was read and Nationalist ned stated, while pendents and others

MENT MOTION

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

med Ahmed Qazmi ard a proposal for ent of the House to failure of the Gov- India to review their icy and keeping the value of the rupee, dwide depreciation of brought about of European

jecting to the position of India. He said, notion on the barred. The the currency the decision of orted decisions erland and The currency ment of India ...years, and ...factor ...definite de- devalua- knowledge ...read sen- ...Monday ...zerland there ...tions, decisions ...Holland there ...ions but to ...there' plus ...decisions, es- ...tries but of ...them must ...report of ...Monday

In the case of France, Mr. Qazmi missed the opportunity on Monday and Tuesday (members:—oh) and in the case of Switzerland and Holland, if it arises at all, he missed the opportunity on Tuesday, hence it is no longer urgent.

STERLING PARITY.

There is a definite misstatement in the notice of motion. It says in view of the world-wide depreciation of currencies chiefly brought about by the decisions of European States'. The only definite new decision is that of France, and there are projected or reported decisions on the part of Switzerland and Holland. Now the decision of the Gold Bloc does not constitute a world-wide decision.

Moreover, the Government of India have reviewed their currency policy, and they have decided in accordance with the spirit of the tripartite declaration by France, Britain and United States that they will in no way lend themselves to competitive depreciation of currencies, and that means quite definitely that we propose to maintain the present sterling parity of the rupee. Any other decision, would, in our view,

"ARGUING THE CASE".

(Mr. Satyamurti: This is arguing the case without giving an answer to the point to which objection is taken).

President: It is arguing the case.

Sir James Grigg: I have one more sentence to add. Any other decision would be contrary to India's interests and the interests of international recovery at a time, when there is greater hope of international co-operation in currency matters than at any time for the last five years.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant asked if these remarks were in order.

The President said: "I cannot say that the Finance Member is not in order, but he is really speaking on the merits of the motion".

The President fixed 4 p.m. for discussion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

In the Assembly the President read out the Governor-General's message disallowing Mr. Kazmi's adjournment motion on the ground that "the motion

Bombay Corporation's welcome address to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team. Picture shows Prof. Jagannath, Manager of the Team, replying to the address.

INCIDENT IN DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Conduct Of Soldiers Is Subject Of Adjournment Motion

SIMLA, September 30.

A serious development occurred in the Durand Football tournament to-day in the match between the Aryans and Green Howards.

The Aryans withdrew in protest against the alleged partiality of the referee in allowing a penalty kick after full time, and thus enabling the Green Howards to equalise.

Simultaneously, an unruly crowd rushed into the field, entered the first enclosure, broke the furniture, caused damages to sofas in the Viceregal Shamiana and set fire to the straw spread for spectators.

A few soldiers are reported to have resorted to a mild lathi charge, as a result of which some people were injured. After demonstrating for an hour and a half, the crowd dispersed leaving wreckages all over the field. The police arrived later, but no arrests were made.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

In connection with the incidents that took place in the Anandale Field in the Durand Football match to-day between Aryans and Green Howards, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury has tabled an adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss the failure of the Defence Department to control their soldiers present in the Anandale ground on September 30, when these soldiers are alleged to have assaulted the unarmed public, including school students seriously injuring some of them, including some Muslims students who were lying unconscious on the ground without any medical aid being given for long time.—United Press.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury had tabled short-notice questions to be answered in the Assembly regarding the incidents that took place in the Anandale Field to-day in a match between Aryans and Green Howards, enquiring:

(a) whether there is any contribution to the Durand Football Committee from central finances either from army estimate or from the grant-in-aid contribution from civil estimate;

(b) whether soldiers are placed at the disposal of this Football Committee during matches for keeping the ...

(c) ... Government ...

(d) Whether the Secretary of the Durand Committee had any authority to order the soldiers to disperse the crowd;

(e) If the Secretary of the Durand Committee or members thereof had no authority, under what orders the soldiers belonging to the Royal Scot Regiment and other regiments roughly handled the spectators when the Indian public went to lodge their protest against the partiality of the European referee against the Indian players?

(f) Are Government aware that the incidents have caused great alarm and panic among the people and they have been a danger to the self-respecting people who come to witness game?

(g) Do Government propose to make a searching enquiry about the unruly conduct of the European soldiers present in the ground specially of the Royal Scot Regiment? It and will not ... mittee to disperse the crowd.—United Press.

GOLD SOARS HIGH IN JAPAN

TOKIO Sept. 30.

The situation arising from the devaluation of the franc and guilder was discussed by the Ministry of finance and decision was reached to make no alteration in Japan's currency policy and purchase price of gold. Despite Government's decision the market price of gold has risen by 20 sen to record high level.—Reuter.

POLICE RAIDS IN LUCKNOW

Hunt For "Red" Literature Leads To Simultaneous House Searches

LUCKNOW, Sept. 30.

The Lucknow police raided this morning about half a dozen places including the Indian Commercial Press in quest of communist literature.

The raid was carried out simultaneously and among those whose houses were searched were Dr. Kedar Prasad Trivedi, Mr. Babulal Varma, and Mr. Lachhman Pathak, well-known local Labour workers.

It is understood that these searches are a sequel to the arrest of a Punjabi youth at Lucknow last month.—United Press.

NEGUS' OFFER TO LEAGUE

Will Accept Partition Of Abyssinia To Save Lives Of People

GENEVA, Sept. 30.

The cryptic statement made by Mr. Taezaz Aberaghi Deputy to the Assembly, appears to suggest the impending abdication of the Emperor.

Mr. Taezaz, after referring to the impending renewal of Italian attack, said that in order to save the lives and maintain the independent national home of his people, the Emperor must now regard himself bound to consent to sacrifice his rights guaranteed under the Covenant.—Reuter.

Meaning Of Statement

GENEVA, Sept. 30.

Mr. Taezaz's statement which, at first appeared to hint at the impending abdication, is now interpreted in League quarters as meaning that the Negus would be willing to recognise the Italian conquest of parts of Abyssinia if in return, his sovereignty over the remainder of the country is not disputed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ITALY'S SUPPORT

ROME September 30.

It is believed that Sgr. Mussolini is prepared to back any proposal for World Conference on currency alignment.—Reuter.

DEVALUATION PASSED

PARIS, September 30.

The Senate passed the Devaluation Bill by 141 votes to 125.—Reuter.

GERMAN BASIS FOR WORLD CONFERENCE

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

International Currency Conference was favoured by an eminent Government spokesman who said that Herr Hitler's four-year plan would be dropped immediately if international exchange of goods was restored.

The speaker declared that Germany must have raw material colonies. Hitherto Germany considered that there was tacit understanding on Gold Standard, but it was broken by Britain and United States, and now by France and Switzerland.

Roosevelt's Rival Taken Into Custody

BROWDER ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY

Will Not Allow "Red" To Speak In Terre Haute, Says Police Chief

TERRE HAUTE, (Indiana).

Mr. Earl Browder Communist candidate for the presidency, has been detained by the police with his companions, the novelist, Mr. Walso Frank and Mr. Seymour Waldman, as they were stepping out of the train here, being held on charges of vagrancy pending investigation.

NO QUARTER FOR "REDS"

The local Police Chief, Mr. James Yates, explained that Mr. Browder was being held in order to prevent him from making his speech. He declared that he would not allow a member of the Communist Party to speak at Terre Haute so long as he was the Police Chief.

BROWDER'S PROTEST

Mr. Browder yesterday telegraphed to President Roosevelt and the Governor of Indiana protesting against any denial of the right to speak.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS?

Question Before U. P. Parliamentary Board

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

The U. P. Parliamentary Board which met here this morning considered matters connected with the coming elections.

The meeting was not open to the press but is understood to have discussed the question of the advisability of withdrawal from the elections on account, firstly, of the alleged Government interference as shown by the court of wards' circular letter recently published by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, secondly alleged interference on the part of district magistrates, and thirdly, alleged refusal of Government to produce coloured ballot boxes. No conclusion was however reached. The selection of candidates was also on the agenda.—A. P.

JAWAHAR NOT TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

Except the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is not definitely standing for the forthcoming elections to the new Legislature, the names of all other prominent Congressmen of the United Provinces who have bright chances of attaining success at the polls, have been recommended to the Central Parliamentary Committee, by the Provincial Parliamentary Committee which met here to-day.

Among the Socialists names of Acharya Narendra Dev and Babu Sampurnanand have been recommended. Pandit Krishna Dutt Paliwal and Mr. Sri Prakash will remain in the present Assembly while Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant will stand for the new elections.

It is understood that names of Nationalist Congressmen have neither been suggested nor considered.—United Press.

JAP DEMANDS ON CHINA

LONDON, September 30.

Right to station troops on the various points of the Peiping-Tientsin Valley to protect Japanese residents there is understood, included in the Japanese demands for settlement of differences with China, ...

HALSE MEETS WITH MISHAP

Leading In Johannesburg Air Race, He Crashes Near Salisbury

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Halse, who has been leading in the Air Race and left Mbeya, North Rhodesia, at 12-10 B.S.T., crashed near Salisbury, Rhodesia, and has been removed to hospital with slight bruises on the head. He has withdrawn from the race.—Reuter.

"UNLUCKY VICTOR"

Victor Smith is living up to his reputation of "Unlucky Victor" by a forced landing twenty miles from Salonika. He has called for assistance and says he intends to resume the flight after repairs.—Reuter.

VICTOR SMITH NOT DOWN-HEARTED

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Victor Smith has repaired his machine and left Belgrade for Athens. He is continuing to participate in the Johannesburg race. The Cairo airport is remaining illuminated for him to-night.—Reuter.

EARLIER NEWS:

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Halse is still holding a comfortable lead in the Air Races. He arrived at Mbeya, North Rhodesia, at noon G.M.T. and left at 12-10 for Salisbury. He hopes to reach Johannesburg about 6 in the evening.

The second place is held by Llewellyn who arrived at Salisbury 11-05 and left at 11-35.

Scott left Khartoum almost simultaneously with Llewellyn, but his further progress is unknown.

Findlay hopes to reach Khartoum in the afternoon, following a forced landing through lack of petrol, while an Italian air-liner leaving Cairo in the afternoon for Khartoum, is carrying 7 ... for Croydon.—Reuter.

(Earlier news of Air Race appears on page 7).

Include autumn ... eastern provinces ... esp. school books to ... Japanese ... Japanese ... Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Lady Doctor, salary 245/250, free furnished quarters, private practice II class joining expenses, fully qualified Nurses. Apply Box No. 7045, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced Chartered, Incorporated, or Registered Accountant for the post of Chief Accountant to a large manufacturing and selling company. Salary up to Rs. 750 per month—according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3915, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Science or Mathematics Graduate for tuitions evening two hours. State salary. Madrasi preferred. Box No. 7033, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced Stenographer well-versed in correspondence, familiar with filing office routine. Apply Box No. 7039, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Journalist with good Literary merits. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7038, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Cashier and a Bill Collector for Commercial Firm. Security in cash Rs. 500 for Bill Collector, and Rs. 500 for Cashier. Apply immediately. State salary. Box No. 7035, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Experienced English-knowing stock and share broker for our Madras Office. State qualifications and salary required to:—The Real Property & Finance Exchange, 22, Broadway, Madras. 7026.

Wanted for a Retail store, a Clerk to attend to cash sales. Monthly salary of Rs. 50. Those who are prepared to deposit Rs. 300 need apply to Box 7028 "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Office Premises To Let—On the second floor, western side in the Sukhadwala Building—with Lift—on the corner of Ravelin Street and Hornby Road, Fort.—Apply to the Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 6, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort. (6995)

86. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted few practical lessons in Eloquence and Eloquent drafting. Only experts need apply to Box No. 7034, "Bombay Chronicle".

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wonder of the World. Smallest Bible on Earth. Brings Luck and Prosperity. Price Rs. 2 only (Stamps or Postal Orders). Apply: Post Box 3013, Bombay. (7032).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Active, honest & influential agents for one of the leading Indian life offices of 40 years' standing, managed and controlled by the gentlemen of sterling reputation. The company offers most liberal and hereditary commission terms to the agents and up to date privileges to the policy holders. Apply Post Box No. 285, Bombay. (7043).

PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

For Sale—Lecot's Buildings, ground area approximately 10 grounds. Frontages on three streets. Facing Oriental Assurance Co., New Safe Deposits Indo-Commercial Bank & Binnys. Finest available site in Madras for Bank or Insurance Company. Any person interested must notify me immediately. Apply: Chambers, Chromepet. 3909.

For Sale or Lease valuable plot of land and chawl near Dahnu Railway Station (B. B. &. C. I.) Opportunity for good investment. Apply for particulars to The Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 3914.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Godrej Safe Quality B.C. or D Fire and Burglar Resisting, Height 24 inches. Apply Box No. 7025 "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow. Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

G. I. P. RY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

Special Rate Circular No. 19 and Foreign Rate Circular No. 5 of 1936 are being issued during this week. Particulars may be obtained from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay, or Stations.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

The Supplement to the July 1936 issue is now available and will be delivered to Subscribers at any of the Company's Exchanges on application.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD. 4022.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday the 1st Proximo at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th September, 1936. 4027

NOTICE

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK LTD., DADAR, BOMBAY.

IT IS PROPOSED to revise the By-laws of the Bank. Members are requested to send suggestions on or before 15th October. 1936.

V. D. VAIDYA. Hon: Secretary.
Dadar, 1st October, 1936. 7040.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES Act VII of 1913. AND
In the matter of HARIPRASAD BHAGIRATH, LTD.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 18th day of September, 1936, on the petition of Venilal Maganlal, Javerilal Maganlal and Sunderlal Maganlal creditors of the abovenamed Company it was ordered that the abovenamed Company be wound up and by the said order the Honourable Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia appointed Court Liquidator to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1936.

THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioners. 4028

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between MAHOMEDHUSSEIN ABDUL RAHIM and ABUBAKAR ABDUL RAHIM, who were carrying on business as Boot and Shoe Merchants at Mangaldas Road under the name and style of LUCKY BOOT HOUSE and NEW ERA FOOTWEAR CO. has been dissolved as from the 15th September, 1936 and the whole concern including the goodwill, but subject to the payment of the debts of the firm, has been taken over by the said Mahomedhussein Abdul Rahim who alone has now been carrying on business in the name of the said firms and the said Abubakar Abdul Rahim has no concern whatever with the said business.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1936.

CHITNIS & KANGA. Attorneys for Mahomedhussein Abdul Rahim and Abubaker Abdul Rahim. 4024

Legal Notices.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1936, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1936, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company, and the following special business:—

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

To consider the proposed amalgamation scheme with the Bengal Iron Company, Limited.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st October, 1936 to 12th October, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO., Managing Agents.
Calcutta,
The 28th September, 1936. 4024.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 10 of 1936.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913. And
In the matter of the BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LIMITED and Reduced.
The BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LIMITED, and Reduced a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Sheikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia herein on the 28th day of August, 1936, confirming the reduction of capital of the abovenamed Company from rupees ten lakhs (Rs. 10,00,000) to rupees eight lakhs (Rs. 8,00,000) and the minute approved by His Lordship showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 28th day of September, 1936. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

The capital of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited henceforth is Rs. 8,00,000 divided into 200 shares of Rs. 4,000 each instead of the original capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 200 shares of Rs. 5,000 each.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1936.

MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioner Company. 4029

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on the dates, times and places mentioned below, the following stores:—

X-Ray Equipment, Blankets, Canvas Durries, Cover water proof, Felt Leather Binoculars, Saddles, Saw Dust, Tatpatte old Web, Compasses drawing Napier Iron Steel Scrap, Alluminium Brass Scrap, Copper Scrap, Lead old, Boots, Greatcoats, Shirts flannel, Shorts, Brass Borings, Cupronickel Zinc Drums, Boxes A.S.A., Tin linings, Lead plates.

At

The Arsenal, Kirkee, on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th October, 1936.

and

The Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on Wednesday, 21st October, 1936.

Valuable metals and clothings stores at the Arsenal, Kirkee will (without guarantee) be offered for sale on 20-10-1936.

Workshops, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, on Thursday 22nd October, 1936.

Commencing at 10 a.m. daily.

Terms:—The attention of purchasers is invited to see the conditions of sale which will be strictly enforced.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:+ NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Government Auctioneers, 94, Main Street, Poona. Tel. Address: "TIMBER." 1020.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KATHA BAZAAR, DONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2038 of 1926 (Bai Monghibai widow of Khimji Damji and another versus Keshavji Kanji and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree dated the 5th October, 1932, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on Friday, the 16th October, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house, situate at Katha Bazaar, Dongri Street, admeasuring about 154 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 210, New Survey No. 2638, Cadastral Survey No. 279 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1287, Street No. 330 and bounded on the East by Dongri Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ratansi Jivandas and on the South by the property of Ramji Kana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

ROXY Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY: 1-30 P.M. ZENANA SHOW
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
ALSO SHOWING
An interesting film record of 500 Congressmen and women, headed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, visiting the Roxy to see "Achhut Kanya".
11TH WEEK

OPERA HOUSE
LAST TWO DAYS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
"42nd STREET"
14 STARS—200 GIRLS
SATURDAY NEXT
Joe E. BROWN
IN A RIOT OF LAUGHTER
EARTHWORM TRACTORS

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arriva	Departure
Argun Maru	9th Sept.	26th Sept
Woyo ..	22nd ..	....
Borneo .	24th .	8th Oct
Taifin ..	9th Oct	24th ..
Holland .	20th ..	....
*Hamburg	24th .	30th Nov
Manisi .	9th Nov.	24th ..

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

Peasants Should Join Hands With

KISAN CONFERENCE PRESIDE... NEED OF CHANGE OF SOCIAL...

AMRITSAR, Sept. 28.

Presiding over the District Mazdur Kisan Conference at Chak 58 in Lyallpur District, held on September 26 and 27, Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed said that the present "miserable" state of things could not be improved within the present structure of society. Peasants should ally themselves with the workers and help them change the whole economic and social foundations. In that lay the only remedy.

Referring to the communal situation, he said, "Political struggle cannot be fought on the basis of communalism. Political struggle has got to be fought on the basis of class interests."

More than 15,000 peasants from far and near participated in the Conference. Among the prominent leaders who attended the Conference, were Sardars Gopal-singh Qaumi, Sarmukh Singh Jhabal, Teja Singh Churkana, Baba Gurdit Singh, Mr. Manga Ram, Dr. Bhag Singh, Baba Jwala Singh, Baba Karm Singh Chima and Mr. Mohan Lal, Bibi Raghbir Kaur and other lady workers.

EXTERNMENT OF MASANI CONDEMNED.

More than a dozen resolutions were passed at the Conference. The first condemned the "uncalled for" action of the Punjab Government" ... R. Masani, ... the All-India ... Party; the o... cluded those ... lease on bail ... Din, the Pun... in view of h... protesting aga... a fresh securi... Socialist weekl... disapproving t... and urging for ... income tax ... new Const... undemocrati... tion of rura... relieve the ... indebtedness; ... country not ... coming imper... ing against t... cles Bill, and ... pathy for the ... in Spain again... surgents and ... movement of ... British policy ...

Several oth... passed relati... grievances of ... Ilaqa.—Unite...

Political W...

JULL...

Mr. Bhagat... worker of Bi... is reported t... Lahore and c... United Press.

ATTEMPT ON SIR TUKOJI RAO'S LIFE?

Alleged Mixing Of Powdered Glass In Food

NAGPUR, Sept. 30.

The Indore correspondent of the "Maharashtra" reports that, recently an attempt was made to poison Sir Tukoji Rao, ex-Ruler of the State, by mixing powdered glass in food.

Vigorous investigation by the C.I.D. is proceeding.—United Press.

FEATS of SUPER-HUMAN STRENGTH & DARING THAT WILL TAKE YOUR BREATH AWAY!
Weird palaces, laboratories, torture chambers, whole cities that stagger the imagination!
MOST SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE OF THE CENTURY!
FLASH GORDON
FLASH GORDON
FLASH GORDON
A UNIVERSAL SUPER ATTRACTION AT
PLAZA
From SATURDAY, 3RD OCT.
DAILY 6; 8 & 10-15 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show 3-30 P.M.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 28,50,000

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CHAIBAS...

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WATERY GRA... FO...

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It is stated that yest... a Brahmin, with his f... coming in a boat from ... to the town along the ... ghajan, a sudde... overturned the bo... poor Post Office. ... and one son of th... drowned whil... the... ed with great diff... boatmen.—United ...

A. I. I. Memb... Bombay Pot...

(From A Cor... Bomba...

At 4 p.m. memb... ciation of Indian ... sited the factory ... Potteries and Til... whom were Messr... Sheriff of Bombay ... Morarji, Jamnada... kalchand Mehta, ... das Tejpal, Anan...

They visited ... ments such as ... floor-tiles pressin... making, etc.

At about 6 p.m. ... freshment the ... wishing success ... and its founders ...

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Training For Indian Aviators

Ninety Cadets Now Learning At A. T. C. I. In Delhi

Captain Eadon Tells Of Rapid Progress And Future Prospects

Will a potential source of reserves in the field of aviation, both in the time of peace and war, be provided in the shape of the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, now working in full swing at Delhi, where 90 cadets are undergoing training in various branches of aeronautical engineering, under the guidance of Capt. Alan T. Eadon, F.R.Ae.S., M.I.Ae.S., Governor and Principal.

Capt. Eadon, pioneer of the civil aeronautical school movement, both in England and India, and formerly Deputy-Director of Civil Aviation, Government of India, returned to this country on Tuesday by the s. s. "Strathmore," and in the course of interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" explained the rapid progress of the Training Centre, made during the last 10 months of its inception.

The use of Indian Spruce in connection with the manufacture of the Hawk Trainer is being investigated, and if the wood stands up to requirements, no doubt, it will be generally used for the repair and maintenance of other types of aircraft, thereby reducing considerably the cost of operation.

Unique Organisation

Capt. Eadon returned after a visit to England on a brief deputation, when important negotiations regarding the expansion and development of the Training Centre were successfully carried out.

The board of the A. T. C. I., is now strong in influence and financial backing as to be almost unique and every section of Indian business that matters is represented on it. The Chairman of the Board is Earl Ronalsdshay (son of the Marquess of Zetland) and among the 18 Governors the states of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kashmir, Jodhpur and Limbdi are represented.

This formidable position was not achieved at one blow. About August last year, Capt. Alan T. Eadon toured the country and visited Bombay, when he explained to a representative of the "Chronicle", the intended courses of development of the Centre.

The Government of India is not notably friendly to new enterprises and is often not the less ready to apply political asphyxiation to projects which are so obviously necessary that it ought to have thought of them first.

The Training Centre with the financial backing from non-official quarters, started work on October 21, 1935, in large tents with 45 cadets. Buildings were started at once and in December last fine quarters for the cadets and the staff were provided.

The courses offered include those for all pilot's licences, all ground engineers, wireless and navigator's licences, special instruction in parachutes, instruments, composes and magnetoes and ordinary ground subjects.

Manufacture Of Aircraft

Licence to manufacture the Hawker Trainer by the cadets of the Training Centre has been successfully negotiated. At present the Centre will produce only aircraft for their own use. But the work involved will give the cadets valuable experience which will be unique. It is hoped that this step will give the necessary impetus to develop the general manufacture of aircraft in this country.

The Training Centre is well equipped with modern machinery to deal with manufacture and repair of aircraft and additional specialised machinery will shortly be installed.

Further staff has been engaged in England including Flt. Lieut. Duncanson, formerly Chief Flying Instructor of the Edinburgh Flying Club, who has over 6,000 flying hours to his credit and is one of the first blind flying instructors to be so licensed. Two former members of the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate of the Air Ministry have been engaged also as Engineer Instructors in the Training Centre.

It is understood that arrangements have been in progress for the Training Centre to act in a technical capacity for one of the leading aircraft insurance companies and further, the co-operation of the Royal Aeronautical Society has been secured so that an examination centre can be established in India for the Society's Diplomas.

To Solve Unemployment

The Training Centre, it is also understood, has under consideration the uses to which this organisation could be put in the interests of practical training in various allied branches of engineering so that experience could be gained in the endeavour of the Training Centre authorities to solve the problem of middle class unemployment.

Aeronautics embraces engineering in its highest form and it can therefore be readily understood that training in aircraft centre will produce the craftsmen who are so sorely needed in engineering.

Will the Training Centre prove a potential source of reserve pilots and aeronautical engineers in case of any emergency? At present 90 cadets are undergoing training and if these can be employed during peace time, there is no doubt, that they will be of great service to the country during the time of stress. It is no doubt a small number, —indeed an insignificant figure,—but it is better than no cadets at all.

To this extent the Training Centre is playing a valuable part, and as India gets more and more air-minded and more commercial routes are opened in this country, and more cadets are trained, their usefulness will also become apparent.

Additional Enrolment

Additional enrolment of the cadets will only be considered by the Governors when the employment possibilities of trained men, have been more fully explored. It is the intention of the Board to make every endeavour to place the trained cadets in suitable employment and communications are now in progress with various aircraft companies operating in India and elsewhere.

The Government of India, it appears, reserved the right to nominate up to half the annual vacancies of cadets and have at present sent four scholars who are undergoing training in special Wireless course. The Hyderabad State has sent 6 candidates who are under training in various branches of aviation.

Capt. Eadon left by the Frontier Mail on Tuesday night en route to Delhi.

MARRIED AMID CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN

With other loyalist soldiers forming an archway with their rifles, a Spanish militiaman was married in Barcelona before returning to the civil war front. Photo shows: The bride and bridegroom, both in uniform, leaving through the archway of rifles after their wedding in Barcelona. The bridegroom is giving the clenched fist salute.

(By Air Mail).

TRANSFERRED TO MAZAGAON

C. P. M. Grants Permission For Accused To Go Out Of Bombay

Sub-Inspector Jaywant of the Vigilance Department (C.I.D.) applied for a further remand of fourteen days in the case in which Jamsetjee Batlibhoy is accused of procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes.

The police officer further requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to transfer the case to the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, at Mazagon, on the ground that the chief witness for the prosecution and other witnesses were at Mazagon.

Sir Hormuzdiar granted the application yesterday and ordered the accused to present himself at the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court on 13th October.

Mr. Joachim Alva, on behalf of the accused sought the consent of the Court to allow Jamsedjee Batlibhoy to go out of Bombay for about five days, on account of his pressing personal affairs.

The magistrate enquired as to where the accused wanted to go. Mr. Alva stated that his client wanted to go to Poona and Ahmedabad. Thereupon the application was granted.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale are expected to visit Karachi where they are expected to perform the opening ceremony of a new Central Library, the biggest of its kind in Karachi, on October 21.

"DECLARE-FAMINE" DEMAND IN SHOLAPUR DIST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail.)

The timely lead given by the District Congress Committe, Sholapur, has been successful in rousing the peasantry, and the agitation is gathering strength all over the district. The peasants attend the meetings organised by Congress workers in huge numbers. At some villages, the village Patels tried to obstruct meetings but the peasants without paying the slightest heed, attended the meetings.

On 22nd instant Dr. Antrolikar, Messrs. Jaju, Jadhav Lunje and Shet Shivlalchand Boramanikar visited Mulegaon, Boramani and Tandulwadi. They held meetings. Shet Jaju explained that Congress alone was the premier political organisation in the country and was genuinely fighting for the Indian peasants.

Dr. Antrolikar asked the peasants to rally round the Congress flag and support the struggle for independence.

On 23rd instant Shet Jaju, Sjt. Lunje and Messrs Sane and Bhosle visited Betali, Tirha and Hirja and addressed the meetings similarly.

The Government of Bombay has declared the condition of scarcity in the Nagar district, this news was received with great joy in Sholapur district, but everybody is at a loss to understand why the same is not yet done for Sholapur district.

The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur will be closed to the public for a period of two months in order to carry out the special repairs now in progress.

Boycott Of Wimco Matches

Decision Taken By Ambernath Workers' Relief Committee

The Ambernath Workers' Relief Committee met at the Servants of India Society's Home on Tuesday, Mr. M. R. Masnai presided.

The most important decision arrived at by the Committee was that the Committee accepted the principle that the citizens of Bombay should boycott the WIMCO matches till the strike in the Ambernath Match Factory is amicably settled.

It was also decided to hold propaganda meetings in various localities of the City in order to educate public opinion on the grave situation at Ambernath.

On the 4th October, Ambernath Day will be celebrated throughout the City. Volunteers and Sevikas will collect money on that day for feeding the starving families of the workers. In the evening a huge mass meeting will be held on the Chaupati sands, when resolutions will be passed sympathising with the cause of the workers and protesting against the attitude of the Factory Management and the policy of the Government.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION AT BANDRA GYM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Wednesday.

The Bandra Gymkhana was crowded with students and spectators on Sunday evening to witness the elocution competition held at the Bandra Gymkhana, under the auspices of the Library Section.

12 prominent Catholic schools took part, with 70 students coming forward.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Officiating Administrator General of Bombay, welcomed Mr. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor.

The high standard of the competitors gave the judges a stiff time in fixing the winners. The panel of judges consisted of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Bridget Rodrigues, Mrs. C. F. Lynn, Messrs. Jos. Alex Dias and Wilfred Pereira.

Before the declaration of the prize winners, Mr. George Bocarro gave a display of ventriloquium, followed by a piano solo and a song by Miss Ivy D'Costa, Master J. Alvis

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the winners:—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Fernandes Championship Cup—St. Isabel's School (Mazagon), Mrs. Leo Rodrigues, Challenge Cup—Master Neil Alvares, Antonio D'Souza High School Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dyer Challenge Cup—Miss Cynthia Dyer—St. Isabel's School, Jos Alex Dias Challenge Cup—Master Aziz Pabeny—St. Andrew's High School, L. Martin D'Souza's Challenge Cup—Miss Joan Almeida—St. Teresa's (Santa Cruz), St. Andrew's Challenge Cup—Master H. D'Costa—St. Teresa's (Girgaum), Mrs. W. E. Pereira Challenge Cup—Miss Enid Bocarro—St. Teresa's (Girgaum), St. Joseph's Challenge Cup—Master J. Valladares—St. Teresa's (Girgaum), Basil F. Gomes Challenge Cup—Miss Owen D'Silva—Antonio DeSouza High School.

After Mrs. Chandavarkar distributed the trophies, the Vice-Chancellor congratulated the Gymkhana on the organization of the function.

CANVASSER AS CHIEF AGENT

Insolvent Appeals In Vain Against Sentences For Cheating

The appeal filed by Narayan Atmaram Chitnis against his conviction by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on charges of cheating and for an offence under the Insolvency Act, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

The accused had obtained from the complainant, Dominic Simon Sequeira, Rs. 1,000 on April 26, 1934, and Rs. 4,000 on May 15, 1934, by falsely representing himself as the Chief Agent and Manager of the Great Oriental Insurance Co. of Lahore. In fact, the accused was only a canvasser for the company, and the negotiations for his appointment as the Chief Agent had fallen through, because he could not furnish satisfactory references as required by the Company.

Two Sentences

On the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,000, the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine, or 6 weeks' further imprisonment in default. On the second count of cheating in respect of Rs. 4,000 he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or six weeks' further imprisonment in default.

The accused was also convicted under the Insolvency Act in that he had borrowed from the complainant two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 250 in 1934, concealing from him the fact that he was an undischarged insolvent.

In respect of the first sum, he was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine, or 6 weeks' further imprisonment in default, while for the other amount he was awarded one months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on 6 weeks' further imprisonment in default.

These sentences were confirmed by their lordships.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Coming Child-Festival Of Fellowship School

We are requested to publish the following:—

"The coming Child Festival of the Fellowship School, Bombay, on Saturday evening (Oct. 3) at 6-30 o'clock at the Sir C. J. Hall, will again be a joy for worshippers of our Home Gods in miniature. As the grand rehearsal outlined the other night, mostly the child alone will unravel the mysteries of its life at once, pure and serene. The custodians of child humanity will ever have to sit at the feet of His Majesty the Child while thus at play, for nation-building.

The items are varied, each fascinating more than the other. There are child-dances and music in all their artistic grace and glories. In the "Post Office" by Rabindranath Tagore, the Boy Hero of Hundred Wounds of life-elderly, leads the audience on the vision of far-away fairy-lands, where sorrows enter not. Who says our child is not our redeemer?"

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS

(*Agent:* **W. R. Talwalker**)

beg to announce that their **Show-Room & Office** will, from 1st October, 1936, be shifted from Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, to **LENTIN CHAMBERS,** Dalal Street, Fort, Phone No. 30367.

and were trying to sell her for immoral purposes. Mr. P. G. Naik of the Bombay Vigilance Association made inquiries and got himself introduced to Laising as a merchant in Madhav Baug on 25th September.

Next day the girl was shown to Mr. Naik in the Prince of Wales Museum Garden and he was told that she was to be sold for Rs. 2,000. To settle the details Mr. Naik was asked to come to a place near Madhav Baug.

To Pay Rs. 1,200

On 27th September Mr. Naik saw the accused and after some discussion it was agreed to buy the girl for Rs. 1,000. It was also agreed to take an agreement in writing embodying the conditions of sale from the accused. The amount was to be paid partly in cash and partly in cheque.

The accused promised to bring the girl near Church Gate station in the evening. The girl was duly brought but the accused refused to part with her unless the whole amount was paid in cash.

Next day further negotiations were carried on. More money was demanded. Mr. Naik agreed to pay Rs. 1,200 on the condition that they should take a small part of the amount in cash and hand over the girl to him for some time to get himself acquainted with her and next day after receiving the full amount complete charge of the girl should be given to him.

Meanwhile the police had been informed about the affair.

Marked Notes

On Tuesday evening Rs. 50 in marked currency notes were given to Mr. Naik and he was sent to the Prince of Wales Museum Garden. He found the accused there ready with the girl. An agreement was drawn by the accused embodying the conditions mentioned above and was signed by both. The marked notes were given to the first accused. The girl was handed over to Mr. Naik.

By that time the police officers, as previously arranged arrived on the spot and the accused were put under arrest. They were searched and the marked money, it is alleged, was found with the first accused.

The girl was about 15 years old and was brought from Jaipur. She is now in the Children's Home, Umarkhadi.

The accused were remanded in custody till October 14.

It is expected that more arrests will be made in this connection.

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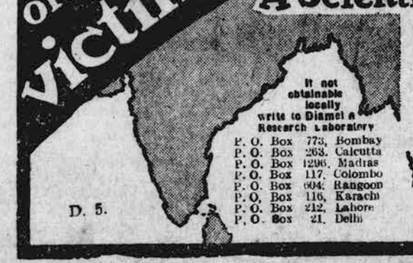
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GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.).

7-0 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra.
8-0 p.m. A Talk. By the Empire Programme Director.
8-15 p.m. The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force.
9-0 p.m. Variety.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Jalk Payne with his Band.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.

11-30 a.m. Marathi Songs. By Sundrabai. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-15 p.m. Clarionet Solos. By Sheikh Mohomed.
12-30 p.m. Gazals. By H. H. Hashim. Accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra.
1 p.m. Available market rates. A Recorded Programme. (H.M.V.)
6 p.m. Relay from Central Cinema. (By kind permission of the management.)
6-30 p.m. Aunties Marion and Zena. A talk on Rice Fields. Riddles and Songs.
7 p.m. A Giuseppi Verdi Recorded Programme. Selection from Aida-Einani and Trovatore.
8 p.m. The Continental Quintet.
8-30 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9 p.m. The Continental Quintet.
9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'Lives of Great Men'. No. 1. Goethe. By W. W. Russell.
9-45 p.m. News in English.
10 p.m. SB Light Music. By Firoz Dastoor. Accompanied by the VUB Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB "The Radio Sextette". A Light Instrumental Programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft.
1-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Jahanara Begum.' By Shahadat Hosein.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Health Giving Plants.' By Bishnu Sharma.
5-6 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Our Wealth in Cattle—Cattle Breeding in India.' By Manorath Manna.
5-16 p.m. Bhatiali Song. By Surendra Chandra Chakravarty.
5-31 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Easy Remedies.' By Kaviraj Hari Nath Sen.
5-36 p.m. Ramprosadi Song. By Bhabatosh Bhattacharya.
5-51 p.m. Religious Song. By Prafullabala.
6-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. By Provabaty.
6-21 p.m. Bengali Song Toppa Style. By Siddheshwar Mukherjee.
6-36 p.m. 'Sanjher Sur.' By members of the Basanti Bidya Bithi. Organized by Ratneswar Mukherjee and Jagat Ghatak.
8-6 p.m. Topical Talk (Bengali): 'Radio and Rural India.' By Dr. Kalidas Nag.
8-21 p.m. Vocal Music (In Bengali). Kheyal. By Malkosh Rathin Chatterjee.
8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
8-46 p.m. SB News in Bengali.
9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English).
9-6 p.m. SB News in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Talk: 'The Art and Artists of Venice.' By C. F. Hooper.
9-30 p.m. A Light Studio Concert. Freda Gray, Soubrette. Dismal Desmond, Comedian. Tommy Tucker, Songs at the Piano. Cyril Trent. Syncopated Pianist.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc|s.

8 a.m. Naat by Rashid Ahmad of Panipat. Accompanied by Qanun, Sur Bahar and Tabla.
8-10 a.m. Air Orchestra—Surashtar.
8-20 a.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Todi Mian Khan. Afzal Husain. Thumri Bhairvin. Hamid Hussain. Dadra.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Famous Hindi Books'. No. 3. Sur Sagar. By Mrs. Ram Singh.
9 a.m. Master Mahboob. Qawwali. Accompanied by Air Artists.
9-15 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gandhari Todi.
9-25 a.m. Rashid Ahmad of Panipat. 'Gham-i-firaq ne kia hal kar diya di ka. Suno to arz karun tum se majra dil ka.' (Rind).
9-35 a.m. Master Mahboob. 'Ya Rab mujhe bulae woh ya ap a mile. Matlab bar ain dil ke mera musdaa mile.' (Rind).
9-45 a.m. More Data Main Tore Dwar. (A chorus). Accompanied by Sarangi, Violin, Dilruba and Tabla.
9-53 a.m. Malang Khan. Sitar—Bahaduri Todi.
12-30 p.m. Indian recorded music.
1-30 p.m. 'Bright Hours'. (A recorded programme.)
5-30 p.m. Air Orchestra. 'Mori Patli Kamar'.
5-40 p.m. A. Ali. Khayal Multani—Titala (Bilampit).
5-55 p.m. Sabiri. Sarangi—Pilu.
6 p.m. Master Mahboob. 'Chot dil ki wahin ubhar ar Jab hansi al ankh bhar ai.' (Dagh).
6-10 p.m. A. Husain. Thumri Pilu. 'Sanwariya man bhaiyo re banko yar.'
6-20 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English).
6-40 p.m. Rashid Ahmad of Panipat 'Pi to leta hun magar pine ki woh baten gain. Woh jawani woh siyah-masti woh barsaten gain.' (Hafeez). 'Chahiye achhon ko jitna chahiye. Yeh agar chahen to phir kia chhiye.' (Ghalib.)
7 p.m. Barg Tarang. (A new use of a leaf of a tree). By Malang Khan.
7-10 p.m. Master Mahboob. Thumri Tilang. 'Sajan tum kahe ko nainan lagae.'
7-20 p.m. Rashid Ahmad of Panipat. 'Paikan hi tire tir ka paihlu men dar ae. Thanda ho kaleja kahin umid bar ae.' (Amir Minai.)
7-30 p.m. 'For villagers only'. (Delhi market rates at 8 p.m.)
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Jungle Book'. No. 5. The Bengal Tiger. By Mir Mohammad Husain.
8-45 p.m. 'Dijoli Ghose. Bengali and Hindi Music.
9 p.m. Simla Hill Songs.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News and weather report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News and weather report (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): The Way of the World'. No. 5. Current Events in the Middle East. By Professor Mohammad Habib. Head of the Department of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
10 p.m. A Variety Programme. (Arranged and directed by F. Austin).

WORLD BEATERS

INDIA has once again shown the world that she can more than hold her own with other nations.

We are proud of the Hockey Team which now returns covered with glory from the olympiad.

We are proud of the fact that the Dhariwal Mills were entrusted with the order for the Team's

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Indian News From Here And There

AMENITIES FOR KISANS

Merwara Conference Lays Down Demands On Behalf Of Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).
BEAWAR, Sept. 27.

On the night of September 26 the third session of the Merwara Kisan Conference was held in the Municipal Garden. Delegates from almost every village joined it, Seth Ghisulal Jajodia presided and made an 'ex-tempore' speech which was listened to with rapt attention.

Some ten thousand kisans were present when Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor addressed the gathering and proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Sjt. Sesmal Bhora a local Congress worker.

"That in view of the Merwara Kisans being overtaken by famine and their crops totally destroyed by droughts it is expedient that the local Government should at once declare famine and start femine relief works by constructing tanks and roads throughout Merwara villages and also start giving Taqabi loans to the needy kisans for meeting the situation and they be further granted the following amenities and concessions:

Remission of 50 per cent. in land revenue.

Free use of fuel and fodder for their cattles from the surrounding forests.

Protection against money-lenders, decrees, warrants and attachments through legislation.

Primary education be made free and compulsory for their Boys and Girls.

That male and female hospitals be opened in the villages.

The second resolution expressing sympathy and support with the local mills strikers proposed by Pundit Gopilal Sharma and seconded by Sjt. Dinkar Rao Dharma and further supported by Moulana Athar Mohamed, was passed unanimously.

In conclusion Rev. D. C. Milkey addressed the gathering for nearly half an hour on temperance.

Next day a huge Kisan procession with band and national flag was taken out from the Teja Chonk which after passing through the main streets and bazaars terminated in Municipal Garden where the huge gathering of ten thousand kisans was addressed by the local labour leaders.

With a tribute and salute to the national flag the meeting dispersed peacefully amidst loud cheers of "Kisan Mazdoo-ron-ki Jai."

HYDERABAD ARMY MAJOR'S DEATH INQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn), Sept. 30.

In connection with Maj. Aga Ali Hasan's Tragic end, Major General Prince Nizam Jaha Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of Nizam's Regular Forces expressed deep regret at the loss sustained by Nizam's Military by the demise of the major. The Garrison Court of Enquiry with Lieut. of the Column Bashir as Chairman assembled on the afternoon of Friday at Golkonda Lancers Mess to enquire into the circumstances under which Major Aga Ali Hasan met his death. The proceedings have been forwarded to the Army Head-quarters.

A General Court Martial was held on the 26th for the purpose of trying the accused.

328 Sowar Abdul Karim Khan at the Headquarter Wing of the third Golkonda Lancers. Brigadier Nawab Vilawath Jung Bahadur, presided. Other members of the Court Martial included Lt-Col. Green, Lt-Col. Syed Ghouse. Proceedings after completion been forwarded to the Chief of Staff Nizam's Regular Forces. Results of the enquiry are expected to be issued to-morrow.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IN MYSORE

(From Our Correspondent)
MYSORE, Sept. 30.

Addressing crowded gathering in Town Hall yesterday in connection with Gandhi Jayanti, Dr. Hardikar exhorted the audience to develop a cosmopolitan outlook and lofty ideals. Continuing he explained the present European crisis and India's duty.

Dr. Hardikar said, non-violence and truth were the unique creed of Gandhiji who lowered high over world's great men. The speech was punctuated by cheers. Workers are vigorously enrolling Congress members.

Gandhi Jayanti In Dharwar Villages

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Sept. 30.

Gandhi Jayanti celebrations have begun in Dharwar Taluka villages. Meetings in Uppinabetgeri, Garag Tadakod, Narendra, Allanivar received great response. In these villages Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar and Mrs. Shankar Kurtkoti addressed four meetings yesterday 1,000 villagers heard speeches at Garag. The speakers are going to-day to Vanahali and to-morrow to Amminabhair.

On October 2, the meeting at Dharwar will be addressed by Sir Gangadharrao Deshpande.

AIRPLANE RUSHES TO CATCH STEAMSHIP

An incident of interest in Indian Air Transport took place last Sunday when a Tata machine undertook a special flight to Colombo from Poona.

A large steamship at Colombo urgently needed wireless spares for her radio apparatus and the agents in Bombay were faced with the problem of supplying the necessary parts before the boat sailed from Colombo on Monday last.

It was impossible for the spares to reach Colombo in time by any form of surface transport. An aeroplane was chartered from the Aviation Department of Tata Sons Limited at Poona by telephone from Bombay, and the parts were sent to Poona by train from Bombay on Friday night.

The Tata 'plane left Poona on Saturday morning and delivered the wireless spares at Colombo shortly after 9 a.m. on Sunday morning in good time to catch the boat.

CONTROL OF MAJOR PORT TRUSTS

Central Govt. To Take Over, After Inauguration Of Prov. Autonomy

KARACHI, (By Mail).

With the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy next year the Government of India, it is understood are contemplating taking over the control of major port trusts like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras from the local Governments. At present these bodies are being controlled both in administrative and constitutional matters by their respective local governments.

A beginning was made in April this year when Sind was separated from Bombay. Instead of the control of Karachi Port Trust passing over to the new Government of Sind, it was taken over by the Government of India.

During these few months many administrative as well as constitutional matters were referred to the Government of India. It may be mentioned in this connection that recently the Board contributed Rs. 5,000/- towards the Memorial Fund of His Late Majesty but it was not sanctioned by the Government of India on some constitutional issue. Another matter that has been referred to the Government of India is Indianisation of high salaried posts. A representation has already been made to the local Indian mercantile community. Yet another representation is being made to the Government in connection with the forthcoming elections of Karachi Port Trust in February next year, with the object of having one more Indian representative on the Board.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

At present the Board of Port Trust at Karachi has representatives of various commercial bodies. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce four, Karachi Indian Merchants Association two, Buyers and Shippers Chambers, two, and Municipal Corporation one. Besides these the Collector of Customs, Railway Superintendent, a representative of labour and another are nominated by the Commissioner. An extra seat has been created by the Government. It is believed in some circles that for this extra seat the authorities will nominate Mercantile Marine Officer who is envariably a European. The meetings of the Board are presided by the Port Trust Chairman who is a paid official of the port.

The Indian Mercantile community hold that the extra seat should be filled by nominating an Indian. A joint representation is being made to the Government in this connection.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that the mercantile interests are satisfied with the Government move to take over the control of major ports in India.—A.P.

WHY JOCKEY SELBY LEFT FRANCE

French Racegoers Wont Stand Any Nonsense

Cecil Selby, the well-known Australian Jockey who returned to Adelaide after a successful time in India, where he was associated with the leading stables, according to a report in the "Australasian" of September 5, says that Australian jockeys should not think of going to India unless they hold a contract.

Selby went to France to try his luck, and, although he was under contract to Comte Rivaud, who had a big stable, he could not secure a permit to ride. French jockeys, he said, had refused to ride in races if foreigners were allowed to take mounts. They had formed an association, and an exception they made was "Togo" Johnstone. "Any way," added Selby, "it is a good place for an Australian to be out of, as on some courses where favourites were beaten the crowd thought nothing of pulling pickets off the fences and smashing everything within range."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Beginning On Modest Scale To Be Made In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education the New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to enforce compulsory education in New Delhi which will for the present be introduced in a specific locality in the Municipal and purisdiction, and one school for the purpose will be opened.

The above decision was actuated by the report of Mr. Devi Diyal, Assistant District Inspector of schools, whom the Municipal Committee appointed to study the question of introduction of compulsory education in New Delhi, Jungpura and Nizamuddin. The report shows that in New Delhi there are 1,095 children of the school-going age who are not being sent to school.—A.P.

Study Current Ev... But Keep...

DACCA NAWAB'S ADVICE TO MUSLIM STUD...

DACCA, Sept. 26.

In the course of the presidential address at the third sessions of the All-Bengal Muslim Students' Conference held at Bogra on Saturday, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca said:

Permit me to impress upon you the value of discipline. I shall not be wrong if I say that although Muslim students, generally speaking, have not completely fallen victims to the evils of indiscipline to be observed in the ranks of other sections of the youth of Bengal, still there is room for considerable improvement. If there is any religion in the world that insists on a well-ordered and disciplined society, it is Islam. It is, therefore, incumbent on Muslim students to imbibe the spirit of discipline now and for the future. Upon you will fall the leadership of the community and the nation at no very distant date and you should, therefore, profit by the mistakes of your elders and make up your minds that when the mantle of leadership falls upon your shoulders you will not display a lack of discipline either in the social or in the political spheres of action.

The ship of discipline is often wrecked upon the rock of self-interest. We generally see that many a Muslim breaks away from the solid phalanx of disciplined organisation as soon as he thinks that by doing so he can achieve some material gain for himself. This is a dangerous tendency. It has weakened us in the past and our loss has been the gain of those who want to keep us disunited. I implore you, to avoid these pitfalls and I appeal to you to cultivate that spirit which will enable you to subordinate your own personal or group interest to the wider interest of your community and country and so to discipline your minds that whatever the hardships and whatever the sacrifice involved, you will always follow the ideal which the

Dr. Kurtkoti To Preside Over Hindu Mahasabha

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The Delhi Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Harish Chandra, Senior Vice-President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, unanimously voted the name of Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurt Koti) of Nasik for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Lahore.

The Delhi Provincial Hindu Sabha is hopeful that other provinces will also support the candidature of Shankaracharya of Nasik as next sessio... The final ... pect will b... tion Com... couple of...

Move Fo...

It is und... tempts ar... Muslims t... of over tw... leased befo... full term ... In this ... an influen... waited on ... recently.—...

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRAT...

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& Suburbs

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"She". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Devil Doll." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Seven Sinners". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Rangilo-Nawab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jiwan Lata." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pundalik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"42nd Street" at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"These Three" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bulldog Drummond" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Bride Walks Out." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Ezra." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala". Time as usual.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Those interested in going to Sind for attending the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad and visiting Karachi Sukkur Barrage, Larkhana and Mohan-jo-Daro may please see one of the following persons in connection therewith:—Khar: Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Harshadaben Diwanji, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road; Santa Cruz: Mrs. Lilavathiben Khandwalla, Bal Mandir; Vile Parle: Mr. S. N. Namle, Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Juhu Road, and Dadar: Mr. C. K. Sampat, Balak Mandir.

'C' WARD D. C. C.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee write:—

We request the workers of the 'C' Ward to return the Congress membership forms which have been supplied to them by the office on or before October 5, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the roll will be closed. Members who have been enrolled on or before Sept. 30, shall alone be qualified to vote at the annual election. Please, therefore make it a point to return all membership books before or on October 5, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

FOOTBALL PLAYER SUSPENDED

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Football League, Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Secretary, Friend's Union Football Club, Colaba, Bombay, 5:—

"Dear Sir,—This is to inform you that at an emergent committee of the I.F.L. held on 27th instant, Maneck, one of your players during the match between your team and the Bhoiwada Cross F. Club on the 26th instant, has been suspended from taking part in football activities for the rest of the current season, with immediate effect due to his wilful disobedience to the referee and using filthy language towards him, which may kindly be noted."

Mr. G. S. Kasbeker, M.Sc., Tutor, Wilson College, Bombay, left for Manchester last week for further studies in Chemical Technology and Textile Engineering. Mr. Kasbeker has been awarded a Rajadyaksa Foreign Education Scholarship.

NO BAIL FOR PARULEKAR

Ambernath Strike Leader To Be Removed To Thana Jail

The Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, rejected the bail application on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. S. V. Parulekar, who was arrested last Sunday, on a series of charges.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar will now be removed, it is understood, to the Thana Jail.

The Resident Magistrate was busy with other matters till about 1-30 p.m., and promised to pass orders on the bail application by 2-30 in the afternoon.

The orders were passed actually after the Court resumed, after 3 p.m. The bail application was rejected.

Magistrate's Order

Referring to the grounds of ill-health urged in the bail application the Resident Magistrate said that Mr. Parulekar was apparently strong, stout and healthy and there was no reason why bail should be granted on this ground.

Mr. C. T. Ranadive, Counsel for Mr. Parulekar, requested the Court to give a copy of the Magistrate's order immediately so that he could move the Thana Sessions Judge for appeal.

The Magistrate replied that it was impossible to give the copy the same day.

Mr. Ranadive offered the services of his typist with the typewriter, but the Magistrate was not willing to entrust the papers to the typist. He asked Mr. Ranadive to come to the Court on Thursday at 11 a.m. along with his typist.

With regard to the release of 14 women arrested under the orders of the Resident Magistrate, bail was offered on their behalf.

The solvency certificate submitted by a surety, was admitted by the Court, but the Magistrate said that the clerk would have no time after 3-30 p.m., to prepare the necessary papers for the release of the women prisoners.

The matter would be taken up at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

BUY KHADI HUNDIS

And Give Relief To The Famine-Stricken

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, writes:—

"In this region there is no rain at all, Seeds have not yet been sown. You might have known this from the newspapers. The season being droughty, all the ryots are famine-stricken. Agriculturists and others, who spin during their leisure hours, now take to spinning as the chief means of livelihood and flock to me for slivers. One word about my position I have lost my custom on account of giving higher wages to spinners according to the new enhanced rates of the cloth which I produced on account of the high prices of cloth. My stock remain unrelieved. So I am unable to carry on my business on an extensive scale. Moreover, I intend to create work for all the spinners in these times of famine even at low wages rather than pay double wages to single person so that each spinner may have a meal of pottage at least. I hope that you will agree to my proposal for giving such a facility to the famine stricken people".

Will you help us to relieve such centres? Buy a Khadi Hundi and help the cause.

Council Nominations

The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council, with effect from the 29th September 1936, and to nominate, with effect from the 30th September, 1936, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the L. Council.

Eighteen Years' Programme To Complete Footpaths In City

STANDING COMMITTEE APPROVES COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A programme of spending Rs. 18 lakhs, at the rate of Rs. one lakh every year, on the city's footpaths, was approved of by the Standing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

The Municipal Commissioner in a lengthy note stated:

With the total cost of Rs. 18 lakhs it will be possible to complete the footpath construction programme in about 18 years, if a provision to the extent of one lakh of rupees is made every year. The blue stone pavement having a life of over 30 years, falls under Capital Works and will continue to be financed from Loan Funds. I, therefore, suggest that a provision of about Rs. 60,000 be made annually under Loan Works to meet the cost of footpaths to be paved by blue stones. The asphalt macadam and the concrete slab pavements will have a life of only about 10 years and will have to be renewed after that period. These pavements, therefore, must be a charge on revenue and I suggest that a provision of about Rs. 40,000 be made every year in the Revenue Budget for meeting the cost.

I would also suggest that in future, when roads in industrial areas are to be constructed on a permanent basis, provision be simultaneously made for constructing the carriageway and paving the footpaths with bluestones. If this policy is adopted, the improvement of footpaths would not lag behind as has happened in the past. Such a simultaneous provision need not of course be considered for roads in residential areas, as the carriageways in their case would be charged to Loan Works while the pavements on the basis now proposed by me would be a charge on Revenue.

RECOMMENDATION TO CORPORATION.

The Standing Committee recommended to the Municipal Corporation approving of the Municipal Commissioner's recommendation and added that Shahabad stones should be used only in exceptional circumstances and the concrete roads should be financed from the Loan Funds.

Gandhi Jayanti In City

B. P. C. C. DRAWS UP ELEVEN DAYS' PROGRAMME

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce the following programme for the celebration of the 68th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

FRIDAY, 2ND OCTOBER (1ST DAY).

Prabhat Pheries will be taken out from various Wards in the early morning, which will collect on the Azad Maidan. Precisely at 6-30 a.m. (s.t.) these Prabhat Pheries will form themselves into a procession, which will pass through Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank and Vithalbhai Patel Road, and will terminate at the Congress House in a Flag Salutation.

In the evening, there will be a public meeting in the Congress House compound under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and prominent leaders will address.

MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER (LAST DAY).

On the last day there will be a public meeting in Bhuleshwar.

During the other days there will be a series of lectures by prominent men on various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life and its mission and also Harijan Melas as under:

SATURDAY, 3RD OCT: 6 p.m. (s.t.) Lecture at Jinnah Hall. 9 p.m. (s.t.) Mela, at Jinnah Hall.

SUNDAY, 4TH OCT: (9 p.m. (s.t) Mela, at Jinnah Hall.

MONDAY, 5TH OCT: 6-30 p.m. (s.t) Lecture at Jinnah Hall.

TUESDAY, 6TH OCT: 9 p.m. (s.t.) Mela at Jinnah Hall.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCT: 6-30 p.m. (s.t) Lecture at Jinnah Hall.

THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 9 p.m. (s.t.) Mela at Jinnah Hall.

FRIDAY, 9TH OCT: 6-30 p.m. (s.t) Lecture at Jinnah Hall.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCT: Mela at Jinnah Hall.

SUNDAY, 11TH OCT: Noon Cosmopolitan Dinner 5 p.m. Hindu Elocution Competition.

Besides, special Cinema shows for Harijans are also being arranged during this period.

SMALL EXHIBITION.

With the co-operation of the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. arrangements are being made to exhibit the products of these two associations in the Hall of the B.P.C.C. Office Building during the 11 days of Jayanti celebration.

Citizens of Bombay are earnestly requested to participate in the programme and contribute to its success in the fullest measure. Above all things our duty as regards Khaddar which is the dearest thing to Mahatma's heart ought not to be forgotten. The A.I.S.A. have issued Khadi Hundies and it is our duty to see that a very large number of these Hundies is sold during this specified period.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

At last that popular Hindu festival has passed away leaving memories that will live fresh for months. On Tuesday from 4 p.m. in the evening began a long stream of processions from practically every part of the Suburbs, all making for the nearest sea shore. The bottle-neck of the suburbs presented a unique sight, crowds flocked to this place from Bandra and all parts of the Dharavi island and the whole area looked like a sea of moving heads.

Ganpati and Govris-clay models artistically painted in different colours and garlanded with flowers, were carried in procession either on the heads of individuals or in victorias gaily decorated accompanied by braes bands.

The other remarkable processions of this Ganesh Utsav festival were at Lands'-End in Bandra, on Juhu sea front and Versova shore and from what I was told I understand that the suburbs must have spent a very handsome amount on Ganpatis this year.

STREET LIGHTING.

Going back to the days when the suburbs were lit with kerosene oil lamps brings frightful memories. Electricity has made a headway in the suburbs, and after a few years the whole Suburban area will be lit up with electricity, a real boon to the suburbanites but to-day I like to draw the attention to the notice of either the Electric Company or the authorities in charge of street lighting, to some points.

Some of the bulbs of the street lamps do not seem to have been changed for years and the light they throw is just a dim glare. A clean up in this respect is what is wanted.

To mention another point I would like to bring to the notice of the authorities that most of the surrounding places at the junctions are not well lit. To mention one may I point to Ghodbunder—Hill Road junction which is a very busy centre. This calls for brighter lighting. Though there is an electric post towards the Bombay side, but no lamp is fixed to it. . . I hope the authorities concerned will move into this matter.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	18 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	19 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

From Our Staff Correspondents

The Indian Team Arrives

The members of the Indian Cricket Team, which toured England, is landing in Bombay this evening by s.s. "Ranchi." They certainly must have enjoyed their trip back home. They must have had a good time and their stories about their captain should certainly have been very interesting. There can be no two opinions about the welcome that Bombay should give to the members of the team. It should not be forgotten that in the batch landing this evening, we have an All-India eleven, which could face any international team and bring credit to the country, provided the team is led as any first class cricket team should be. Critiest of the game have placed Merchant and Mushtaq Ali as members of a world eleven. How could one forget what Hindlekar did? Meherhomji's wicket-keeping at the Second Test was something which is rarely seen but the poor lad was not, it seems, in the good books of the people who mattered. The sturdy bowler and batsman, Amir Elahi, has never had proper chance to prove his worth and so was the case with Bannerjee. Of course, Ramaswami did well, because he got chances. M. J. Gopalan, Mahomed Hussein and Palia would have a lot to say about the treatment accorded to them. Even S. M. Hadi would give a bit of his mind about the whole tour, if given a chance. Then, what about the seniors? If reports received are correct, Major Nayudu is not coming to India for some time. Those left out are Jai and Wazir Ali. It is a known fact that what L. P. Jai has to say about the Captain and his doings would fill volumes. Wazir Ali, if he wishes to, would be a fit person to give evidence at the inquest of the tour, but will he?

It Was Not Their Fault

Nissar and Amarsingh, two of the best bowlers in the world, have already arrived in India. C. S. Nayudu is staying over for further studies in England. Dilawar Hussein and Jehangir Khan did not go with the team and are not coming back with it. Leaving the two last-named, the Indian team had enough talent to put up a far better show in England than they did, especially when the fact that English cricket is at its lowest ebb as the Nawab of Pataudi says is taken into account. One should not forget that Amarnath would have been the greatest asset to the team. The following team would have made the best team, if it had been properly led: C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Merchant, Mushtaq, Amarnath, C. S. Nayudu, Hindleker, Nissar, Amarsingh, Bannerjee and Jai or Md. Hussein. Now that the Beaumont Commission has been appointed, it is essential in the interest of Indian cricket that all those who are responsible for the bickerings, which ultimately brought discredit to the nation, should be asked to get out, whoever they be. By the way, the appointment of the Commission to enquire into the whole tour in England was strongly supported by "Vizzy" and Brittain-Jones. There is no doubt that there is a lot that has to be enquired into and some of the players have to be reprimanded for their conduct. But the fact that if the team had a really good Captain, these bickerings and party spirits would not have been there is very evident. The tour has been bungled, bungled even from the moment the Selection Committee was appointed by the Board of Cricket Control. The less said about how and why it so happened, the better. It is the work of Sir John Beaumont and his two colleagues to find out the causes of the bungling of the tour.

Welcome Them Back

Cricket enthusiasts of Bombay need not be told that the members of the team arriving this evening should be given an enthusiastic welcome. They did their best. They certainly were not responsible for the repeated failures. No blame can be placed at their doors. They were members of the team and mostly carried out the behests of the Captain. If Hindlekar was asked to stand down, he did so. If Wazir Ali was asked to go batting 6th wicket down, he did so. If the bowlers were refused a certain field, they carried on. Hence they did all they could in the interest of the country and they must be welcomed in a manner, which possibly, any victorious team deserves. Let it not be forgotten that some of the world's best cricketers are coming this evening.

FIVE YEARS' TERM FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Sikh Sangat Supports Re-Election Of Jawahar

(From A Correspondent.)

In the general weekly gathering of the Gurdwara Sikh Sangat held at Ram Baug, C. P. Tank, Bombay, on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Baba Prem Singh, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee that Congress constitution so amended to make the term of President a period of five years instead of one. Further the Sangat strongly support the move for re-election of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for the next year's presidentship.

Mackinnon Mackenzie Co. Co-op.

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Co-Operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on Tuesday evening, when Mr. A. K. G. Hogg presided.

In reviewing the report for the fourth year, the president eulogized the services of the secretary and the retiring Managing Committee. He emphasised the importance of the Cumulative Deposit Scheme and appealed to the members to cultivate the habit of saving regularly.

The proceedings were much enlivened when a futile attempt was made to elect a new secretary. Only one member besides the proposer and the seconder having voted for the counter move, the original proposition reappointing Mr. Y. V. Navalkar as the Hon. Secretary for the current year was declared carried with a thumping majority.

PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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RKO RADIO PICTURE
Directed by Leigh Jason. An Edward Small Production.
Sparkling triangle dilemma in COMEDY!

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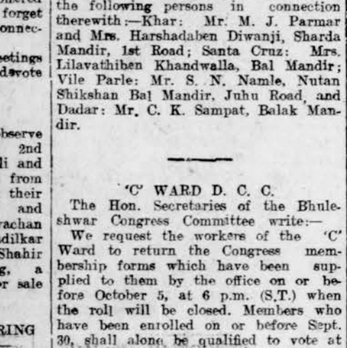
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936

A GOVERNOR'S ADMISSION

The Bombay Legislative Council, we suggest, deserved a better address from His Excellency the Governor than he was pleased to deliver. It ought to have been couched in more feeling terms of affectionate regret. All through its original constitutional life and repeated revivals under gubernatorial treatment it has been marked by consistent loyalty to the bureaucracy, seldom failing in its patriotic duty of siding with officialdom as against the people. The Council was entitled to a funeral oration all its own and a more elaborate wreath; so were our M.L.C.'s entitled to more magnificent bouquets. They were unfortunate to be deprived of these and His Excellency concentrated more on other matters. The Governor not inaptly made a survey of the history of "constitutional development" since 1861. British Imperialism, proud of its invention of the theory of the progressive realisation by gradual stages of responsible government, which may mean anything, must naturally confine itself to the development of that theory. It cannot but ignore the fundamental principle that freedom is absolute and does not, without insulting the very spirit of it, admit of being cut up into parts and stages. That principle may find a sacred place in the philosophy of democracy, of which Britain claims to have been the honoured custodian for centuries. But it cannot, for obvious reasons, apply to British dependencies. Theory is one thing, hard demands of Imperialism are different things. His Excellency, therefore, quite intelligibly ignored the fundamental issue.

Eulogy Of New Constitution

Equally intelligibly, he embarked upon an eulogy of the "new constitution." That the "new constitution" has been greeted by the whole of this country as an insulting mockery of the country's God-given right, was not sufficiency important to detain His Excellency for even a moment. He was too impatient to go into the details of the magnificent representative possibilities of the "new constitution." But what are these possibilities? It is true that the franchise will be greatly widened until it will extend to 16 per cent. But what can the "representative Government" achieve? The following extract from His Excellency's explanation of Autonomy will suggest the answer:—

> "These changes will throw a great weight of responsibility on the new representative Government. They will be responsible for the financial stability of the Presidency, for the maintenance of law and order, for the collection of revenue as well as for the imposition of taxation, and these duties will be in addition to those at present included under the head of transfer subjects."

When we remember the dictatorial powers of the Governor, when we remember that a large part of the present revenues, which is expended on paying for the most highly paid services in the world and for the up-keep of the most top-heavy expenditure, cannot be touched, and when we remember that the present volume of taxation on a poor and starving people is itself outrageous, we cannot but suggest that to talk of "responsibility of the new representative Government" as His Excellency does, is complacently to add insult to injury.

"Responsibility"

To elucidate his point about "responsibility," His Excellency said further:

> "The Government of the future will have to help itself. The popularity of reducing taxation will be counter-balanced by the necessity of obtaining funds, and the demand for more money for expenditure will be tempered by the knowledge that the money has first to be found."

This sounds like the voice of cynical self-satisfaction but we welcome it as an important admission by the Governor of Bombay himself. For it clearly proves that the "new constitution" amounts to nothing more than an invitation to Indians to accept "the great weight of responsibility" for moving about with hands and feet firmly tied down. If His Excellency intended his speech to interpret the reality of "the new constitution," he has succeeded, but in a sense which he and the advocates of "new constitution" will not like.

Collaboration In Art

Mr. Syed Munawar troubled the Minister for Education with questions that were mystic in their implications. He wanted to know whether it is a fact that "there is no collaboration between the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and the Bombay Art Society; if so, what are the reasons therefor?" It is not often that our legislators get busy with art. Consequently, Mr. Munawar's questions should be regarded as a sign of welcome interest. But what is it that he wants, exactly? Does he want art? Or, is he eager for politics? Does he want to help the School of Art or the Art Society? If he wants to help art or if he wants to help the School, his task will be difficult and unenviable. If he wants to help politics or the Art Society, it is the easiest and most pleasant mission. For he should know that the Bombay Art Society is the only institution of its kind in the country and, may-be, in the world, which dignifies its official correspondence with the Secretariat address. And, although the Minister of Education might regret the lack of "collaboration" between the exalted Society and the merely subordinate school, he would rather see the school closed—as in fact the Thomas Committee solemnly proposed—than reduce by one pie the Government grant or the Secretariat shelter to the Society where the officials have been accustomed, for many archaeological eras, to regard the destiny of art in the Presidency not only as their pet hobby but also as their monopoly. It may be that the School of Art has not, as it has not, any representation on the Society. It may be that the Society run by the eminent order of dilettantes and elegant busy-bodies might find knowledge or advancement of art inconvenient propositions if the school once asserts its legitimate place. It may be that it finds the politics and squabbles that have characterised its activities for some years past more pleasantly exciting than the thinking out of the problems of education and advancement in art for which the School has not only to explore solutions but also to execute them It may be that the decisions of the conference which sought to establish fruitful "collaboration" between the School and the Society were ignored by the latter and a number of names that have some meaning and responsible status in the city's public life disappeared from its executive. But does all this matter? The Society flourishes as an "independent" society in the Secretariat, gets a Government grant and arranges its annual exhibitions with a two-fold committee, one set working in Poona and another in Bombay, patronised, of course, prominently by "independent" officials. Mr. Syed Munawar should be careful. Men mightier than the legislators of the Bombay Council have been taught to dread the "independent" Art Society. But if he must intervene he should be prepared to see more than what meets the eye. For behind the Society's dictatorial "collaboration" is more politics than art.

Pataudi's Suggestions

In the exclusive interview which he gave to our representative, the Nawab of Pataudi has made certain observations which call for comment. The Nawab, while recognising that the sending back of Amarnath, was a great loss to the side "from a purely cricketing point of views," seems to gloss over the ineptitude displayed by the Captain from the beginning to the end. This should not, however, surprise us much considering that the Nawab Saheb was one of the selectors responsible for the appointment of "Vizzy." Asked about his suggestions regarding sending the next Indian team to England, the Nawab said that "every effort should be made to get rid of the old players and to provide facilities for the younger ones to be coached up." While we entirely endorse the latter half of this suggestion, the first half appears to us to be too drastic and, indeed, suicidal to the best interests of Indian cricket. For people like Major Nayudu and Wazir Ali, and if we may say so, Duleepsing and the Nawab himself, can yet be of inestimable service to the game. And regarding the Enquiry Committee, now that it has been already appointed, it will be best for it, as indicated by the Nawab, to probe the whole affair thoroughly, even if it may involve the washing of very dirty linen in the public. The process, howsoever unpalatable it may prove, will alone ensure the future welfare of Indian cricket —and cricketers!

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

Adele Lezard is the only woman who has been allowed to descend the Robinson Deep, the deepest gold-mine in the world (8,500 ft.)

She is a Mayfair girl, who became a junior reporter on the "Natal Witness." She learned all there was to be learned about the Zulus and those greater toughs, the gold-diggers of Jo'burg. Her book, "Gold Blast", is published recently by Rich and Cowan as an appendage to the South African Empire Exhibition. She is now in London writing a book on Zulus.

Miss Lezard has brilliant chapters on Barney Barnato, the Aldgate boy who became one of the South African millionaires, bullied Kruger, and finally threw himself overboard from a liner after he had lost a million, and his nerve with it. Barnato, who made millions and forgot to pay back shillings he borrowed, is only one of the figures in her gallery. Another is George Walker, the tramp who came to do a building job on the window Oosthuizen's farm at Witwaterstrand in 1886, tripped over a nugget hidden in the long grass, and so discovered the vast new goldfield of the Rand. Walker was unable to raise £ 30 to buy the farm, and J.B. Robinson, who bought land from the illiterate Boer farmers with bags of sovereigns, became the Rand king.

New Spirit Of Britain

In its latest number the American 'Nation' has an editorial dealing with what it calls the new spirit of Britain.

Evidence of this spirit is seen, by American eyes, in the movie theatres, "where each performance ends with a series of shots of various branches of the Army and Navy," in the "rush of recruiting posters on walls and hoardings, especially in the so-called distressed areas", and in the "broad hint of the Minister of defence that young men on the dole will do well to enlist before they are faced with the choice of joining up or losing their unemployment benefits."

As "further proof" of Britain's lust for war, the article states that the Albert Hall was leased to the Fascists and refused to the League of Women for a peace meeting. It is instructive to see Britain as others see her.

The Wrong Synagogue

Service had started on Thursday, September 17, the First Day of the Jewish New Year, in the London synagogue which Sir Herbert Samuel attends regularly and where he has occupied the same seat for many years.

Pushing his way through the congregation, a man interrupted Sir Herbert's devotion: "My name is ——— ———, this is my seat."

Sir Herbert looked up. "I'm afraid you must be mistaken."

"Oh, no," the newcomer replied. "This is seat number ——— ———, isn't it? Well it's mine. I have a card. Here it is."

Sir Herbert glanced at the card "The number is certainly the quietly, "but you appear to have come to the wrong synagogue."

Count Tolstoy

Count Alexei Tolstoy, a distant connection of Leo Tolstoy and the greatest living writer of Bolshevist Russia, has arrived in London.

He is arranging for the dramatisation in England of his novel, "Peter the Great". During the war Alexei Tolstoy was a Liberal patriot. In that capacity he went to London to write up for Russian readers England's war effort. Now he is a Bolshevist patriot. He left Russia after the Bolshevist revolution and went to Paris. He soon tired of an emigre's life, made his obeisance to Bolshevism, and went number of this seat," he said back. Now he lives in Tsarskoe Selo, once the Windsor of the

(Continued on Page 12)

Towards Brighter Bombay

Beauties That Many Citizens Do Not See

By KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI C. PASTAKIA

I.

Before I write about the subject matter of "Brighter Bombay," I should like to say something about what was Bombay before? What was its beauty, its condition, its status and what is its present position? How a small fishing Isle with a few fishermen and villagers, became the second city of the British Empire? What are its beauties and amenities? What has our Municipality done up to now for its improvements? What are the further requirements of the city and what further improvements still remain to be done? Where are the slums of the city? What steps are essential to remove the slums of the city?

It is a truth universally acknowledged that India is a fruitful and agricultural land and consists of numerous villages and cities.

A part of the land of this country is cultivated and being developed for agricultural purposes, while most of the land is lying barren and vacant. There is a good number of well-known and grown cities in India, but Bombay stands the first amongst all the well-known cities of the British Empire.

Duty Towards City

Every body is expected to perform his or her duty, some way or another, towards his fellow-brethren and city. Children have to perform their duties towards their parents and guardians, servants towards their masters, countrymen towards their country, citizens towards their city.

It is an axiom that the man who talks much does very little. No doubt there will be difficulties, difference of opinion and even at times some would adopt a destructive policy instead of a constructive one with regard to the manner in which one section of the people desire to do their duty. Such people should not forget that they have to do duty towards their fellow-countrymen, their city brethren and the city itself as a whole and not a fragment thereof.

Seven Islands

One finds from the old history of Bombay that the present island of Bombay consisted of seven isles with creeks around them, with 'cutcha' bunds connecting the isles with one another. These creeks and crevices and hollow pits between the islands were reclaimed from time to time with sea sand and sand-stones deposited on the shores by the action of the sea. The sand-stone (Karel) and loose sand could always be found from the trenches of the foundations laid for buildings, mostly in the Fort, Girgaum, Worli and Mahim Districts. Thus these isles were gradually developed and combined into one compact island. The largest expansion of the island was from time to time made by reclaiming land from the sea at the Back Bay, Colaba and Worli on West, and Colaba, Mody Bay, Mazagaon and Sewree on the East. The Northern and Southern part of the island is now growing bigger and bigger, where the building activities are going on very swiftly.

Beauties And Amenities Of Bombay

The main object of this article is to explain first to the residents of Bombay, and then to those who visit Bombay of its natural and man-made development.

Its fine views from air and by sea, if observed, will give a quite different idea of the aspects of Bombay to what is seen superficially on its surface.

It is a pity that a number of excursion parties are being arranged from Bombay and taken to out stations, but as far as I remember, nothing has been done or attempted up to now to do something to show the whole of Bombay to the general public as well as to the visitors. Surely, the Bombayite would really like this idea and would take an interest in seeing the beauty and development of his own city in every respect. With apology if any such is needed, I may safely say that most of our citizens have not the slightest idea of how the city appears from the sea and at the different angles, its panoromic picturesque views from the top of its different hills, its finest architectural works and its roads.

Bombay From The Sea

Our island of Bombay is so naturally set and developed that any stranger or foreigner visiting it will really be much impressed. He would be dazzled at the very first sight of it from the sea. We may take the instance of a steamer arriving from a foreign country. At the first glance to the shore, one would see the beautiful sight of the city from the Arabian sea. His eyes will kiss the land with palm trees at Versova and Mahim Bay. Ere his eyes turn from this natural scenery, he will suddenly be attracted by the various types of buildings, peeping through the growths of the palms and other tall trees at the Worli Bay, Hornby Vellard, Warden and Napean Sea roads. Proceeding further South, the visitor would be charmed at the panoramic views and natural beauty of the Malabar Hill, with its fine architectural and palatial buildings and bungalows, shooting up from the growth of the trees on the hill. Thus at first sight the visitor would disbelieve his eyes and would for a moment think whether his eyes did not cheat him and whether what was before him was a real beautiful scenery of Bombay or something illusory.

With the progress of the steamer along the Malabar Hill point near the Government House, the real view of the Bombay proper, in its most artistic and beautifully laid-out position, is seen. This

(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE REASON WHY.

Reuter's air mail report about opinions in Japan as to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Russia is interesting. The pact is favoured not only by Japanese leaders but also by no less important a person than the Ambassador himself of Japan in Russia. Their arguments are sensible. They realise that Russia is strong enough to fight Japan and they are also convinced that Russia is genuinely desirous of peace. In the circumstances a non-aggression pact is both easy and desirable. But the Japanese Government, which is completely under the thumb of the militarist junta, thinks otherwise. Since Russia is strong, it argues, Japan should also become equally strong before negotiating a pact. The plea is plausible enough. But where is the need for strengthening the present might of Japan if Russia means well? And is not Japan's present military strength enough for defensive purposes, if she gives up her aggressive intentions and campaigns in China proper and on the Russo-Japanese frontier? And, finally, if Japan persists in increasing her strength will not Russia respond similarly? The fact of the matter is that Japanese policy is on aggression bent. It does not contemplate Russo-Japanese relations on a peace footing. It is guided by the will to try conclusions, one day, with Russia for Japanese Imperialist supremacy in Central and Eastern Asia.

AGA KHAN DEFENDS LEAGUE.

"To condemn the League so soon because we have learnt that men and nations are imperfect would be as foolish as to condemn all philosophies and religions because of the state of world," declared his Highness the Aga Khan at Geneva. How beautiful it all sounds. Yet it would constitute the poorest consolation—if not actually an inexcusably cruel joke on the part of a comfortable, unconcerned "philosopher" like the Aga Khan —to China and Abyssinia, for instance. And that is the crux of the problem. The League idea is essentially sound. But in the sixteen years of its life the League has betrayed precisely what it was founded to defend first and last. At the end of sixteen years the one thing that stands prominently about the League is that it has helped to put aggression at a premium, that it has helped to vindicate the supremacy of might over right. Its record being what it is what guarantee is there that those who are asked to pin their faith in Geneva will be protected against aggression and will see the establishment of International peace. There are only two guarantees. One relates to China and Abyssinia. The other to genuine and honest allegiance, in actual practice, to the meaning and implications of the principle of collective security.

ARAB KINGS' APPEAL.

We said a few weeks ago that Arab leaders of Palestine would be well advised to call off the strike. This was not to mark their acceptance of British assurances when every single assurance so far given by the various British Governments had only been betrayed. The step was necessary because Britain should not be allowed to confuse the issue and crush the people's movement with Martial law on the excuse of violence and disorder. We are glad that efforts are again being made to make it possible for the strike to be called off. And we are particularly glad that an appeal is to be made in that behalf by the four Near Eastern Potentates, King Ibn Saud, Iman Yehiya, King Gazi of Iraq and Emir Abdullah. In responding to their appeal the Arab leaders will at least have raised the issue to an international plane.

GOVERNMENT & DETENUS.

The Home member can hardly be said to have come with flying colours out of the barrage of questions to which Mr. Satyamurti subjected him in the Assembly on Tuesday. The questions dealt with political prisoners in general and with the Bengal detenus in particular. Sir Henry Craik refused to give definite answers to many of the queries and even the replies he vouchsafed sound far from satisfactory and are not calculated to allay public feeling. While admitting that there has been some improvement in the terrorist situation, the Home Member refuses to consider it sufficient enough to quicken the pace of release! We would have been very much obliged to Sir Henry if he had enlightened us regarding his criterion of sufficiency in this respect. It is pertinent to mention here that there are yet more than a thousand detenus rotting in jails without trial, and that many of those who have been released are confined to particular places as internees. To one question, however, the Home Member was good enough to give a categorical affirmative that Government still consider that all the repressive laws are absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the improvement in the political situation in the country. No comment is needed on this adamantine attitude.

CHARGE AGAINST YAJNIK.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik has promptly challenged the Home Member's statement in the Council that he was "advocating the breaking of laws and attempting to excite disaffection towards Government." He insists that he never advocated "breaking of laws" and wants the Home Member to substantiate his charge. Mr. Yajnik reiterates his previous statement that his object in touring the Gujrat villages was "to formulate the demands of the peasants and to plan a campaign of constitutional agitation in that behalf." And it is significant that their wide powers notwithstanding the Government took no legal action against Mr. Yajnik at the time when the arbitrary order of externment was served on him. The Home Member may justify bureaucratic action with vague and indefinite charges in the Council but he has not been able to remove the impression that Government do not tolerate even constitutional activity to wake up the hitherto passive and dormant peasantry.

Mr. Venkatesawaran's Speech

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to write a few lines for an early publication in your paper referring to the report published on Sept. 20 about the proceedings of the third anniversary meeting of Dr. Annie Beasant held on Sunday last, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay.

At the outset I may say that I was present at the meeting in my official capacity.

I do not see in your report, compared to my notes, any serious discrepancies. I do not know why Mr. Venketeswaran should write

Wireless Sets For Bombay City Police

COUNCIL VOTES GRANT FOR EXPERIMENT

Rs. 166,000 Also Granted For Modernising Poona Roads

The Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday voted a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,000 for wireless sets for the use of the Bombay City Police. The reason stated by Government for the demand was that, as telephone and motor transport sometimes failed in times of disturbances, it was proposed to start the experiment of using wireless for keeping in touch with happenings in the city. This system, it may be stated, is in vogue in the United States.

Road Policy

The Council also voted a sum of Rs. 1,66,000 for modernising certain roads in Poona. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi explained, when asked about the Rs. 40 lakhs accumulated in the Road Fund, Government of India's attitude inallotting grants which depended upon the policy of the provincialGovernments which would tend to bring more revenue to the railways.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 30.

The Bombay Council met at 2 p.m. to-day, with Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola in the chair. In anticipation of the Governor's address, the galleries were full with spectators and represented a picturesque scene.

At question time Mr. B. S. Patel asked what profits Government had made between 1921 and 1935 from Government Law School, Bombay.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli stated that the net profit for those 14 years was Rs. 1.25.124. Further the Minister stated that Government did not intend to reduce the fees.

DIFFERENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Dr. Vad asked as to what were the reasons for demanding different qualifications from graduates of Indian Universities and from those of English, Scottish, Irish or American Universities when inviting applications for the post of Professor of Physics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Minister Kambli replying referred to the following rule made by Government: "For appointment by direct recruitment to Class I (Collegiate Branch) of Bombay Educational Service, possession of first class honours degree of a recognised English, Scottish, Irish or American University will ordinarily be required, but the candidate holding first class honours degree of any Indian University, who has done research work of recognised merit and importance will also be considered eligible."

Sir Robert Bell and Mr. C. W. A. Turner were sworn in the Bombay Council to-day as Home Member and Chief Secretary respectively.

Rain had started just at time of starting of Governor's procession-in-State but the programme was carried out and Lord Brabourne arrived in State at the northern end of the porch of the Council Hall amidst rains.

His Excellency was welcomed by Hon. President Hooseinali and led in procession to the dais all in the Hall standing.

His Excellency then read his address.

(Governor's speech appears in last page).

After the question hour the Bombay Legislative Council took up demands for supplementary grants.

The demand for a token grant of Rs. 10 was made by Sir Robert bell for the temporary revival of two subordinate Judges' posts held in abeyance. The grant was made. A similar grant was made for the continuance of the Poona additional City Magistrate.

Messrs. Gangoli and Karbhari opposed Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi's next demand for a token grant for the creation of two temporary posts in first class forest service on the ground that injustice was being done to the men at present in the service. The demand was however made.

WIRELESS FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, then moved a token grant for Rs. 10 for use of wireless for police purposes in Bombay City. It was explained that hitherto, during riots and other disturbances the Bombay City Police have had to rely for communication on telephone and motor transport. While these still have their uses, it was realised that they could be entirely dependable particularly during serious commotions such as communal riots or widespread industrial disturbances. Experience had shown that during times of stress, the police telephone system was liable to break down and was unequal to the large number of calls that were made on it. At such times the convenience of having the wireless could not be exaggerated. With wireless communication it would not only be possible to relieve the telephone system of the certain amount of work, but it would also be possible to exercise effective control over a large portion of a disturbed area. It was stated further that the scheme would cost about Rs. 5,000.

Rao Bahadur Asawale supported the demand while Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif suggested that wireless for police should be introduced in Cities like Ahmedabad and Sholapur also.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni, opposing the demand, said that there was no chance of disturbance in Bombay now and protested against blindly imitating the West in such respects.

The demand was made.

MODERNISING ROADS.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi's next demand for grant of a token sum of Rs. 10 for carrying out the second instalment of modernising certain provincial roads, such as the Bombay Road, Wellesley Road, Sholapur Road, Satara Road, Nagar Road, etc., in Poona, was the subject of some discussion. The bad condition of roads in Gujarat was brought to the notice of the Minister while Bombay members complained of neglect of Bombay roads, though a good amount of Petrol Fund was contributed by Bombay.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi replying to the debate, stated that the matter rested solely with the Government of India with whom he had tried his best to put the case of Bombay roads. Gujarat roads, he said, were engaging Government's attention.

The demand was then approved.

Division was challenged on the grant demanded by the Education Minister for entertaining additional staff at the Royal Institute of Science and the Elphinstone College in Bombay. But it was sanctioned by 37 to 14 votes.

The House then adjourned to to-morrow.

Rs. 5,000 FOR MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Wadia Charities' Contribution

Bombay, Wednesday.

Jt. Honorary Secretaries, Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee, write:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund was held this day when it was decided that the office of the Mayor's Fund should be kept in the Municipal Building where all inquiries may be made and moneys paid. Moneys can also be paid to the credit of the Fund in the Imperial Bank the Bank of India and the Central Bank.

WADIA'S DONATIONS.

A donation of Rs. 5,000 was received to-day from the Trustees of the M. M. Wadia Charities, which the Committee has acknowledged with thanks. The public are requested to send particularly generous donations as the demand for relief is daily growing.

Arrangements for the Famine Relief Day on the 10th October next are being pushed forward and all volunteer organisations who wish to co-operate are requested to communicate with the office of the Fund in the Municipal Building.

FIRST PICTURES OF THE ATTACK ON ALCAZAR

Fourteen hundred rebels, including many women and children, were in the Alcazar fortress at Toledo while repeated attacks by loyalists reduced it to ruins. Fighting is still going on in the ruins of the great building, the rebels holding the Government attackers at bay with machine-gun fire despite a constant hail of shells, bombs and even blazing petrol streams. Photo shows: Part of the ruined Alcazar at Toledo after the Government attack. (Air Mail Picture).

Complainant's Statement Can't Be Taken For Granted

Velinkar Defends Govt. Confiscation Of Iqbal Singh's Monies

Mr. S. G. Velinkar argued for the crown at the resumed hearing of the case before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in which Mr. Iqbal Singh, a Communist prisoner appealed against the Government of Bombay, who confiscated Rs. 4435 through an order, as funds intended for the use of an Unlawful Association viz. the Communist Party of India.

NO PRECEDENT.

At the outset counsel submitted that there was no precedent that might throw light on the present appeal, that it was the first of its kind. Hence, he further submitted that the Court should construe the intention of the Law bearing upon the present proceedings of the Government of Bombay.

On 10th January last the rooms of the applicant were raided at Mariambi Building, Matunga whereon 2 note books and Rs. 235 were seized from his person and monies totalling Rs. 4435 were seized during the raid.

MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. Velinkar contended that the main issue relevant to the case was whether the monies were intended for the use of an Unlawful Association, viz. the Communist Party of India at the time of the notification of the Government that they were so intended.

Mr. Velinkar said that Government were already satisfied as to the intention of the use of the monies.

It was a presumption according to the evidence Act (114) that the Court may presume that the procedure of the Government was regular and proper.

COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Pardiwala, counsel for the applicant, objected at this stage that the argument was going against a ruling of the Court. The burden of proof of intention lay with the Government.

The Court wanted to know whether Mr. Velinkar contended that the ruling of the Court was wrong.

Mr. Velinkar submitted that it was not his intention, but he was free to put before the Court his argument. Whether he was right or not, it was for the Court to decide.

The Court asked whether it should renew its ruling then though it was open to Mr. Velinkar to put forth his case at an earlier stage.

Mr. Pardiwala submitted that the Court should also consider what a change in procedure at that stage would mean to him and the consequences of such change.

Mr. Velinkar contended that there was nothing to prevent His Honour from changing his mind.

WHAT IS RELEVANT.

Mr. Velinkar continued, that just because Mr. Iqbal Singh had said that the monies were not intended for an Unlawful Assembly, it could not be taken for granted. The relevancy was that Iqbal Singh had not appealed against his conviction. So the Court should hold, in view of the conviction, that the monies were intended for the use of an unlawful Assembly.

Court: The Civil Court can't be guided by that judgment.

Mr. Velinkar said that Iqbal Singh had admitted the conviction and had thereby proved the case.

The applicant had not shown that the monies were not intended for an unlawful purpose.

His contention was not supported by any sworn testament.

He depended on the oral evidence of Khan Saheb Ataullah Khan that the monies belonged to the C. P. of India.

He contended that all the monies seized were the funds of the C. P. which was proved by the evidence of Khan Saheb Ataullah Khan.

Though the applicant was the only person who could throw light on the meaning of entries in abbreviation in his pocket-book, he did not do so.

At this stage the Court adjourned till to-day (Thursday). The case will be taken up at 5 p.m.

CATHOLIC ARABS PROTEST TO POPE

"Danger To Christian Holy Places From Jews"

A resolution deploring the present situation in Palestine was passed at a mass meeting held in the Greek Cathedral in the old city in Jerusalem last month according to the United Press. The resolution reads:—

"Catholic Arabs deplore the political situation, but as Christian Arabs, protest vehemently against the Zionist policy, which is endangering Arab rights and the prospects of the Christian holy places. We appeal to the Christian world to take steps against this unchristian policy."

The resolution has been telegraphed to the Pope, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier; Monsignor Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminister, and the Apostolic Delegate in Washington.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

Madras Corporation Sanctions Rs. 250 For Jawahar's Visit

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

By 21 votes against 6, the Madras Municipal Corporation at a special meeting held this evening Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Mayor, presiding, decided to present a civic address of welcome to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru during his forthcoming visit to the City.

A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned and a committee appointed for the purpose.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave Allahabad by the Bombay Express on the evening of October, 2, and will change train at Itarsi.

Boarding the Grand Trunk Express, he will reach Wardha at 6 p.m. next day. He will leave Wardha on the evening of Oct. 4 by the Grand Trunk Express and reach Madras on the evening of October 5.—United Press.

END OF DANZIG DISPUTE

League Reaches Compromise By Removing Official Objected To By Nazis?

GENEVA, Sept. 30.

Settlement has been reached of the Danzig problem arising from hostility of local Nazi Government to the League High Commissioner, Mr. Sean Lester. Mr. Lester has been appointed Under Secretary of the League. The name of his successor at Danzig has not yet been announced.

This compromise settlement, while affirming the position of the League at Danzig will satisfy Germany's objection to Mr. Lester personally.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BOURSES HAVE HOLIDAY

To Remain Closed Until Further Orders

ROME Sept. 30.

The Italian Bourses will remain closed until further orders, it is announced officially. They were to have re-opened to-morrow.—Reuter.

NEW CURRENCY POLICY

THE HAGUE, Sept. 29.

The Second Chamber passed, without a division, bills to give effect to Government's new currency policy, imposing gold embargo, instituting control fund, controlling rates of exchange and a measure to prevent the raising of prices.—Reuter.

LONG DEBATE IN SWISS LOWER HOUSE

BERNE, Sept. 30.

After a debate of 13 hours, the Swiss Lower House approved at midnight by 99 votes to 60 the action of the Government in devaluing the Franc and temporarily placing an embargo on gold.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN MONEY TO BE BASED ON STERLING

VIENNA, Sept. 29.

Austrian schillings will henceforth be based on sterling says "Neue Freie Presse."—Reuter.

Aney Becomes Congress R. C. Member

SIMLA, September 30.

It is understood that, responding to Mr. Gadgil's request, Mr. M. S. Aney has consented to become a member of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress session to be held at Faizpur.—United Press.

India's Concern For Nationals Abroad

Calcutta Mayor's Reference In Address To S. A. Delegation

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Members of the South African Good-Will Delegation were accorded a civic reception at the Town Hall this evening before a large and distinguished gathering representing the elite of Calcutta.

Welcoming the guests, the Mayor of Calcutta said:

"In the storm and stress of our own day - to - day existence, amongst failures and triumphs we cannot for a moment forget those to whom we are united by ties of blood.

"We hope on your return, you will convey to them feelings of concern which we always entertain for their continued welfare".

Replying on behalf of the delegation, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr said: "Our visit is not only interesting, but also very valuable, inasmuch as it will remove various misunderstandings and wrong conceptions that might have in the past grown in our mind.

"We generally hear so much about the unchanging East. But India, we notice, is changing fast in every department of life. She is changing in history, she is changing in industry. She is also changing politically and constitutionally, but one respect in which India still remains unchanged is in her hospitality and tolerance.

"We assure you that we shall convey the faithful account of all that we see here, to our countrymen on return to South Africa".—United Press.

Halse & Clouston Struggle For Lead In Air Race

Former Gains 10 Minutes' Advantage In Flight Upto Cairo

LONDON Sept. 29

The Air Race has developed into an exciting duel between Capt. Halse and Flying Officer Clouston. The former left Cairo at 8-48 and the latter at 9-2, thus Halse has a bare ten minutes lead over one-third of the journey.

Both flew non-stop from Belgrade closely followed by Findlay who reached Cairo at 9-8 on an Airspeed Envoy the only really commercial type of machine in the contest with a complement of four capable of seating eight.

Scott and Llewellyn left Salonika at 6-52 and 6-59 respectively. Rose left Athens at 9-40.—Reuter.

FIRST TO REACH CAIRO

CAIRO Sept. 29

The first flier to reach Cairo was Capt. Halse, who, starting at scratch, arrived at 8-7 p.m having covered 2,200 miles in twelve and a half hours. He received an animated welcome, the landing ground being floodlit and the neighbouring desert bathed in the beams from a thousand motor car headlamps. Flying Officer Clouston arrived at 8-39 p.m. —Reuter.

ONLY 6 COMPETITORS LEFT

LONDON Sept. 30

All the six machines remaining in the Johannesburg Air Race arrived and took off from Cairo except Tommy Rose who smashed the undercarriage of his machine when he landed at 12-28.

Scott and Llewellyn arrived almost neck to neck at 11-14 and 11-18 and took off at 11-34 and 11-36 respectively.

The pair shook hands in the control room where they went to report. The crowd at the Airport cheered the arrivals and departures of the planes. The organisation was excellent.

The police cordoned each machine as it landed to prevent damage by over-eager spectators. Loudspeakers announced the progress of the competitors.

Sir Philip Sassoon and Sir Robert Brooke-Popham were among the distinguished persons present.

A Khartoum message says: Captain Halse landed at 12-15 local time.—Reuter.

HALSE LEADS

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Capt. Halse who is leading arrived at Kisumu at 8-45 and is leaving immediately. Clouston is detained at Khartoum, his engine giving trouble. It is doubtful whether he will be able to continue.

Scott and Llewellyn whose official times of arrival at Khartoum are 6-38 and 5-43 respectively are now chasing Halse.—Reuter.

SCOTT REACHES KHARTOUM

KHARTOUM, Sept. 30.

Scott and Llewellyn arrived at 6-45 and 6-46 respectively and left at 7.—Reuter.

CLOUSTON'S BAD LUCK

KHARTOUM, Sept. 30.

Out of five still in the Johannesburg Air Race, Halse left at 2-15 hours local time. Clouston arrived at 2-45, but has run a bearing and is doubtful of continuing.

Findlay has not been accounted for since he left Cairo.—Reuter.

FRANCO NOW "CHIEF OF SPANISH ARMY"

BURGOS, Sept. 30.

General Franco, who has hitherto been conducting operations in the south, has been officially appointed Commander-in-Chief of insurgent forces with the title of "Chief of the Spanish Army."

A Barcelona message states: The Catalan Cabinet has authorised and is contemplating enforcement of general mobilisation of all men between the ages of 18 and 40. The Cabinet has also approved of decrees for mobilisation of all air pilots.

Men, to be mobilised, will receive adequate training before being despatched to fighting areas.—Reuter.

IRISH BRIGADE FOR SPAIN

ST JEAN DE LUZE, Sept. 29.

General Oduffy, who claims to have raised an Irish brigade of 2.000 men for service in Spain, crossed the frontier en route to Burgos and Pampeluna to see Generals Franco and Mola.

It is stated that Gen. Oduffy's plan is that Irishmen should go out in mufti and enlist in Spanish Foreign Legion.—Reuter.

CORPORATION LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The Corporation debenture loan of Rs. 30 lakhs opened to-day and was oversubscribed. The total offer received was Rs 114 lakhs. —A. P.

MORE TROUBLE IN PALESTINE

Twenty Arabs Injured In Fight At Jaba

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30.

Twenty Arabs, it is believed, suffered casualties in a fight at Jaba, South of Jenin, in which four battalions of Dorsets, Lincolns, Royal Scots, Fusiliers, Bedfords and Hertfords participated with army aircraft.

An officer and private of Dorsets and a private of Lincolns have been wounded.—Reuter.

ARAB APPEAL TO CALL OFF STRIKE

Hopes Of Intervention Revived Again

JERUSALEM, Sept. 29.

The hopes of intervention by Arab kings, in the form of an appeal to Arabs to call off the strike were revived to-day when the representatives of Ibn Saud and Emir Abdullah attended a special meeting of the Arab Higher Committee to discuss the attitude of Palestine Arabs to such appeal.

It is proposed that the appeal should be made by four Near Eastern potentates of Ibn Saud, Emir Abdullah, King Ghazi of Iraq and the Imam of Yehia.—Reuter.

Wanton Deadlocks Should Not Be Created

BUT MINISTERS MUST KEEP UP INDEPENDENCE

Setalvad Welcomes Jinnah's League Organisation But Deplores Communal Tinge

"The European situation is at present so complicated and changing with such increasing gravity that the minds of most of the English statesmen and politicians are very much pre-occupied and anxious; and India is quite out of their vision for the moment," said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who arrived in Bombay by the luxury liner S.S. "Strathmore," in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

MINISTERS MUST ACT BOLDLY

While he recommended the working of the new Constitution by Indians, Sir Chimanlal stressed that Indian Ministers should not surrender any principles and should honestly and fearlessly carry out their policies, for the good of the people and if they were unreasonably interfered with, they should not hesitate to resign and create deadlocks.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNALISM

He felt that the failure to solve the communal problem was largely responsible for the illiberal new Constitution being imposed on the country.

In the course of the interview, Sir Chimanlal said:

"Excluding the time occupied on voyage both ways, I was three months in Europe but out of that period I was only three weeks in London, the rest of the time I was travelling in Turkey, Austria, Switzerland and France. During my short stay in London, however, I took the opportunity to meet some of the leading statesmen. The European situation is at present so complicated and changing with such increasing gravity that the minds of most of the English statesmen and politicians are very much pre-occupied and anxious, and India is quite out of their vision for the moment. Those who are still interested in India think that by the new Constitution, the Indian question is set at rest for some time, if not for a long time. They think that the new Constitution is under the circumstances the only thing that could be done and India has to make the best of it.

MINIMUM INTERFERENCE

"But there is a feeling of general good-will towards India and they hope that better mutual understanding will soon be established between the two countries. Some of the leading statesmen are emphatically of the view that responsibility in the Provinces and also in the Centre should be really genuine and that the reserve and special powers of the Governors and the Governor-General should not be brought into action except under very extraordinary circumstances and that the ministers should have full play in carrying out their policies. In other words, they mean that the Governors should not interfere by way of preventive action; the Governor, if he believes that a particular policy or action contemplated by the minister will lead to very undesirable results, he should not by his intervention prevent the minister from taking the contemplated action, but should warn him and express to him his view of the minister's policy or action; if, even after such warning, the minister decides to act upon his own view, he should be allowed to do so. Then if the minister's action does not lead to undesirable results, all right and good but if leads to disaster, then there would be ample justification for the interference of the Governor, whose action, under those circumstances, may well receive the support of the legislature and the public.

NEW ROLE FOR I.C.S.

In this connection, I put to those friends who advocated the above line of policy that the adoption of such a policy will be more easy if all Governors were chosen from the ranks of public men and none from the I.C.S. who at present fill a large majority of the Governorships. Under the new constitution what is required is not much administrative capacity but political sagacity and tactful accommodation, which it is no condemnation of the I.C.S. to say, is rare among them. The I.C.S. is a very efficient administrative machine and it has a great and useful part to play, under the new Constitution but it should no longer be allowed to determine policy. The service environment and traditions are not calculated to create a broad outlook and political vision; the I.C.S. produce a Butler or a Hailey only once in a century, capable of larger vision to some extent.

DISAGREES WITH VICEROY.

In this connection Sir Chimanlal said he was gratified at the very sincere address of Lord Linlithgow to the legislatures as it gives every hope of the probability of his seeing that the constitution will be worked in such a spirit of accommodation as to make the country forget to a great extent the worst features of the new Constitution Sir Chimanlal, however, was clear that he was entirely unable to agree with Lord Linlithgow in his commendation of the new Act which had rightly been severely disapproved by all political parties.

NO INTENTIONAL DEAD-LOCKS.

Asked as to what he thought the various political parties should do, he said he was clearly of opinion that the new Constitution should be worked to get the best out of it so as to make a rapid advance to the goal of Dominion Status possible. When he recommended the working of the Constitution, he said that he did not mean that the Ministers with the majority in the legislatures behind them should in any manner be subservient to the Governor; they should not surrender any principles and should honestly and fearlessly carry out their policies, for the good of the people and if they are unreasonably interfered with they should not hesitate to resign and create deadlocks if that became necessary. But he entirely disapproved of the Congress statement of their policy that their men were to enter the legislatures and even accept offices, for the avowed object of wrecking the constitution, if by that is meant that they themselves would deliberately act unreasonably and wantonly for the purpose of creating deadlocks.

CRITICISES CONGRESS MANIFESTO.

Asked about the Congress Election Manifesto he said that what struck him about it was that the candidates when once elected would owe no further allegiance to the electors but will be bound to follow the orders of a caucus even if such orders were inconsistent with the promises made to the electors in seeking their suffrage. In this respect he was glad to find that the manifesto of the Muslim League maintained the responsibility of those elected to act according to the election pledges to their constituencies.

Asked about the activities of the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah, he said that he was glad that Mr. Jinnah was organising the Muslims under the banner of the League and that they had made it clear that they would not subordinate national interests to communal considerations. He felt it a pity that the Muslims should be organised as a separate community, but to a certain extent this was unavoidable so long as communal elections were there. He hoped, however, that once the Muslims had entered the legislatures, they and others elected by other constituencies, communal or joint, would form in the legislatures parties based on principles and policies and not form a Muslim bloc, a Hindu bloc, a non-Brahmin bloc or a depressed class bloc.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

Mr. Jinnah's present Independent Party in the Assembly, however thin its ranks and wanting in cohesion among its members is still a party not based on communal lines and Sir Chimanlal hoped that at a proper opportunity Mr. Jinnah would do his best to organise parties in the legislatures based on policies and programmes.

Sir Chimanlal said he could not help regretting that they had failed till now to solve the communal problem which failure and consequent want of an united front were largely responsible for the illiberal new Constitution being imposed on the country. The best way was, he thought, to let things alone for the moment and wait for a better opportunity to remove the communal virus and ultimately to establish joint electorates.

UNWISE MOVE.

In this view he regretted the action of the Bengal Hindus in petitioning the British Government to modify the communal award, an attempt which was bound to fail as the present situation could only be altered by mutual agreement of the communities concerned. He said that he quite appreciated that the Bengal Hindus had a real grievance intensified by the Poona Pact forced on them by Mahatma Gandhi by threat of fast unto death, but their action in appealing to the British Government was in his opinion unwise.

COMPANY LAW BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

be discussed without detriment to the public interest."—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and resumed the debate on the Companies Bill.

During question time, Sir Muhammed Zafrullah answering Mr. Ramnarayan Singh's question and supplementary questions arising from it, said that non-official advisers regarding the Indo-British Trade negotiations had not been given any terms of reference, and would advise the Government on the lines on which the question of agreement would be explored. Government would not place any proposals before them. The advisers would be supplied with representations of local Governments and public bodies and any other material which they wanted and the Government could supply. It was possible these gentlemen would be invited to proceed to England.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is Government considering the desirability of inviting Great Britain to send a delegation here?

Sir Mohd Zafrullah:—Government have that matter in view.

RAILWAY MATTERS

Answering Prof. Ranga, the Railway Member said the question of adequate representation of various interests on the Railway Advisory Committees would be discussed shortly with the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

He informed Mr. Badurlhasan that Government could not accept the policy of recruitment into railway services on a provincial basis.

INCOME-TAX DEPT.

Sir James Grigg replying to Prof. Ranga's question said that the appointments to all superior posts in the Income-tax Department are made generally by promotion. It is not considered necessary to make their recruitment through the Public Service Commission. Prof. Ranga suggested a committee of non-officials to advise the commissioner of income-tax regarding these appointments.

SOVIET OF POLITICIANS

Sir James Grigg said this was an extraordinary suggestion to have the "Soviet of Politicians" to deal with appointments. He added the question of appointments to the income-tax department was a matter under consideration of expert advisers.

DUTY ON ADEN SALT.

Replying to Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji's short notice question as to what duty would be imposed on Aden salt, after separation of Aden, Sir James Grigg replied:—"In the ordinary course the Aden salt would on separation cease to be entitled to the benefits enjoyed by the Indian salt under the salt Additional Import Duty Act. The Government of India propose, in the special circumstances of the case, to secure that the Aden salt shall retain these benefits for the remaining period of the life of the Act as it was extended, namely, till April 1938. This would be effected by the powers of the Governor-General in Council under the Sea Customs Act."—

Consideration of the Companies Bill was resumed.

Pandit Pant proposed that there should be a provision by which a managing agent could be dismissed for "fraud, breach of trust, gross negligence or mismanagement."

Sir N. N. Sircar opposed the amendment in the interest of the shareholders, declaring that it would restrict the operation of the general law governing dismissal of servants.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. S. K. Som moved that a managing agent convicted of offence involving moral turpitude should be dismissed.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposing said that the ideas of morals changed from man to man and hour to hour, and a person who was involved with another man's wife might be the best businessman in the market.

The amendment was negatived.

Pandit Pant moved an amendment to the effect that when a company went into liquidation, the Managing Agent should not be entitled to any compensation.

Sir N. N. Sircar opposing said that the amendment would be unfair to the managing agents, for others in the employ of the company would get compensation. Moreover, in cases of voluntary liquidation for purposes of expansion in the interests of the company, it would be highly unfair to pass such a provision.

The House rejected the amendment by 59 votes to 44.

Thereafter three amendments were moved and were under discussion when the House adjourned for lunch.

LAW MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

After lunch, the amendments moved by Mr. Palliwal and others were rejected and the following two amendments of the European Group were adopted after verbal alterations.

(1). "Provided that a Managing Agent shall not be liable to be removed under the provisions hereof, if the offending member, Director or officer as aforesaid is expelled or dismissed by the Managing Agents within thirty days from the date of his conviction or if his conviction is set aside on appeal." (2) "Provided that in the case of Managing Agents of a firm, change in partners thereof shall not be deemed to operate as transfer of office of Managing Agent, so long as one of the original partners shall continue to be partner of the Managing Agents' firm. For the purpose of this proviso, original partners shall mean in the case of Managing Agents appointed before the commencement of the Indian Companies' Amendment Act, 1936, partners who were partners at the date of the commencement of the said Act, and in the case of Managing Agents appointed after the commencement of the said Act, partners who were partners at the date of the appointment."

The European Group explained that the purpose of the first amendment was to prevent a Managing Agency breaking for the fault of one member, Director or officer. The second amendment's object was to prevent nullification of the twenty year lease given to Managing Agents through the provision that shareholders' approval must be sought if there was any chance in the partnership of the Managing Agents firm.

Replying to the fear expressed by Mr. Bulabhai Desai that the provision might give rights of perpetuity to those Managing Agencies which had lost it, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the Bombay High Court ruling remained undisturbed and that the section merely aimed at defining transfer and assignment under this Bill.

An important change was made, when despite the original objection of the Government and many members, including those of the European Group and a few Independents, the House carried without a division an amendment of Mr. B. Das that the clause relating to remuneration of Managing Agents as provided in Section 87 (c) one should apply to any company which appoints a Managing Agent after the commencement of the new Act and not only to any company incorporated after the new Act, which appoints a Managaing Agent.

The House also carried a motion of Mr. Palliwal to provide that no office allowance be given to a Managing Agent, when he is paid a fixed percentage on net annual profits.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

BREACH OF LAW DENIED

Yagnik Says He Urged Campaign Of Constitutional Agitation

GOVT. CHALLENGED TO PROVE OTHERWISE

With reference to the Government statement in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding his externment from four districts of Gujerat, Mr. Indulal Yajnik issued the following statement:—

Let me state, at the very outset, that the Home Member has now accused me of "advocating the breaking of laws and attempting to excite disaffection towards Government" in "the districts of Gujerat" though the Assistant Collector strictly confined his queries in January last to my activities in the Kaira District only.

While it is impossible to answer so vague a charge as that of "attempting to create disaffection against Government." I must once again challenge the Government of Bombay to produce a single speech or sentence uttered by me during my tours that could by the utmost stretch of imagination be construed as "advocating breaking of laws." I must repeat what I told the Assistant Collector, that my object throughout my tours in villages was "to formulate the demands of the peasants and to plan a campaign of constitutional agitation in that behalf."

Perhaps my worst crime was that I advised my village audiences to demand the repeal of the archaic and anti-deluvian Land Revenue Code and its substitution by a land law imposing a tax on the net income of agriculture exceeding a minimum sum on the lines of the present income tax.

The fact that the All-India Kisan Committee, All-India Trade Union Congress, several Congress Committees, the Congress Socialist Party, and hundreds of peasant Conferences and meetings being held now throughout the length and breadth of India, have supported this rightful demand, amply testifies to the justice and urgency of overhauling the land laws of the country.

Government might restrict the movements of individuals to stifle such agitation. But as the Home Secretary to the Government of India admitted in the Assembly Session at Simla "the spread of ideas could not be controlled by repressive or penal action alone."

The idea of the peremptory urgency of revolutionising the revenue laws to save the peasantry from progressive pauperisation has now struck its roots in the four corners of India and no power on earth will now serve to check its march to victory.

Mr. Venkatesawaran's Speech

(Continued from Page 6)

speech properly as I could see from my notes.

It cannot be disputed by Mr. Venketeswaran that he remarked that theosophy and Dr. Beasant's ideas and ideals had contributed "a great deal" (not "something," as he says) in the making of Jawahar's mind. And judged by his autobiography, he went a step further and said, that his mind was "the product of the study of Dr. Beasant's works" (to quote his exact words).

With regard to the "minor" correction, I must admit that the speaker in question did say that he had read as much as Pandit Jawaharlal and so he claimed as much freedom for expressing opinion on the trend of the world-politics as Pandit Jawaharlal. Whatever explanation he gave in this connection would be only supplementary inasmuch as he wanted to explain his statements

(Continued in Col. 6)

Ahrar Leader's Call To Muslims

DEMAND FOR BIRTHRIGHT OF SWARAJ SHOULD NOT DISPLEASE FREEDOM LOVING BRITISH

SIALKOT, Sept. 28.

The Ahrar Political Conference opened last night in Ram Tullai. Sahibzada Faiz Ul Hussain, presided, who, however, could not take any active part, because he was under a ban and, hence, could not make any speech.

Speaking at the Conference Mr. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., said that Swaraj was their birth-right and a demand for Swaraj should not displease the British who loved freedom. He stressed upon the necessity of inculcating the idea of freedom into the hearts of the younger generation in order to create sufficient sanction behind demand for freedom.

Muslims, he said, should strive not only for the freedom of India alone, but for that of the whole Asia.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted the Muslims to keep up their self-respect and maintain the self-respect of their country.

Maulana Muzhar Ali Azar, M.L.C., said that the Government were not taking serious steps towards the relief of the unemployed. He urged the Government to fix stipends for unemployed graduates till they get any employment. Finally, the speaker stressed upon the necessity of vigorous propaganda in villages, to educate the masses to make the right use of their vote and to select deserving candidates.

The day's sitting concluded late in the night. The session will be resumed to-night, when Syed Atta Ullah Shah Bokhari, Shah Hassam-Ul-Din and others will speak.—United Press.

Question Of Legality Of A. I. C. C. News-Letters

THEY WERE MEANT FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION AND NOT FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

With reference to the search conducted in the A.I.C.C. Office for news-letters, the authorities have, it is understood, forwarded a letter to the Government arguing the matter on the following lines:—

"The news-letters in question were meant neither for sale nor for distribution to the public free or otherwise. They were sent to private individuals, friends and organisations, the former having official contact with one or other relevant organisations. They contained reproduction of news from newspapers and whenever comments were made, they were made generally on the past events discussed in the Indian and foreign newspapers.

"As is the case with travellers who despatch the news and impressions of a country, to their homes, friends and comrades of any organisation to which they belong, in stereo-typed form, so also was the practice followed by the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. acting as such on behalf of continental individuals. Communication through news-letters has been made use of by the A.I.C.C. even from 1934, i.e. long before the creation of the Foreign Department."—United Press.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Kripalani On Raid In A. I. C. C. Foreign Department

KARACHI, Sept. 29.

In connection with the recent police raid on the A.I.C.C. office at Allahabad, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in course of a press statement says:—

"I have read the press reports and it appears to me that the search has been conducted in connection with the Foreign Bulletins that we are issuing from time to time. We have been issuing these bulletins for the last one year and we had never been asked by the Government to take permission for the same.

"In the last month, the District Magistrate, Allahabad, wrote to us that we should take permission for issuing these bulletins as required by the Indian Press Emergency Act. This matter was under our consideration. But, in the meantime, the last week's bulletin appears to have been declared as illegal by the District Magistrate and hence the above search. It is evident from the press reports that the search has been conducted only in the Foreign and Political Department and not in the whole Congress Office. Therefore, no much weight should be given to this incident.

"The District Magistrate has thought that some laws have been violated. Last year, the authorities did not raise any question. The bulletins that we are issuing are litho-typed and are sent to the foreign associations and some prominent leaders in foreign countries who have sympathy with the problem of political freedom of India. I, therefore, do not think that the search had any political significance."—United Press.

FACILITIES FOR HARDWAR

Elders Discuss About Malaria And Milk Supply

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

In the Council of State to-day, the President referring to the appointment of Mr. Stewart as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council said that Mr. Stewart as Commerce Secretary had been a member of the Council for over four years. He was an able and experienced officer, and it was his good fortune at such a young age to have risen to such an eminent position. He wished him success and hoped that the House would agree to convey their felicitations to Mr. Stewart and his wife.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Leader of the House, welcoming his new colleague, said that Mr. Stewart hailed from his own province of the United Provinces, and he had every hope that his experience in that province would prove of the greatest benefit in his new office.

The Secretary placed on the table the Cantonments Act amendment bill as passed by the Assembly.

FACILITIES FOR HARDWAR

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution urging the building of a new railway station with all modern conveniences at Hardwar He narrated the numerous inconveniences to which passengers were subjected. He contended that Hardwar was a most important pilgrim centre of the Hindus and huge crowds flocked every year and it was a paying proposition for the railways.

All sections of the House, including the Muslims and others welcomed the resolution and appealed to the Government to improve the condition of the Hardwar Station and provide more facilities for pilgrims. Next year millions were expected to flock there for the Kumbh-Mela —a festival taking place once in twelve years—and adequate facilities were essential.

RAILWAY BOARD'S PROPOSALS

Sir Guthrie Russel admitted that Government themselves felt that conditions were not quite satisfactory, and they intended to improve the station by widening the platforms, providing passenger sheds, etc. Government were carefully considering the suggestions received from unofficial agencies. However, he was not prepared to accept the suggestion to build a new station straightaway owing to financial stringency He suggested a substitute resolution for the improvement of the railway station to enable it to deal efficiently with the large pilgrim traffic.

Mr. Sapru agreed to the amended resolution which the House unanimously passed.

Two more resolutions were discussed.

Sir Raghunandan Prasad's resolution urging that such early measures be taken as may be suitable to ensure by progressive stages cheap supply of pure, unadulterated ghee and milk in urban and rural areas throughout British India was adopted.

The next resolution was moved by Sir N. N. Choksy urging the appointment of a Committee of Medical, Financial and Agricultural experts to devise a practical scheme for the manufacture in India of an efficient, cheap and safe remedy from the cinchona bark for the treatment of Malaria and popularising its use among the masses.

Sir Jagdish Prasad said that Government was considering the question of reducing the commercial price of quinine, and pointed out that people could not afford the cost of synthetic production

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. V. V. Kalikkar moved the consideration of Sardar Sant Singh's Bill to amend Sec. 406 Criminal Procedure Code, passed by the Assembly.

The amendment seeks to provide that appeals in security proceedings should lie to a Sessions Judge and not a District Magistrate, which practice is prevalent in the Punjab and certain parts of Bihar and Burma.

The Bill was rejected by 29 votes to 8.

A large number of Muslims who patiently waited the whole day in the gallery in anticipation of discussion on Raja Ghazanafarali's Bill, to provide better administration of the Durgha Khawaja Sahib, an important Muslim shrine in Ajmer, were disappointed when the debate was postponed to 7th October.

The President suggested that as opinions on the Bill were circulated to members only to-day, it was fair to give them time to study them.

Raja Ghazanafarali after making the motion reserved his speech for the next unofficial day.

The Council adjourned to the 6th, when the Cantonments Amendment Bill will be taken.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 5)

which he could not have done in that apparently excited mood.

"To remove all misunderstanding, I must say that the entire drift of my talk was towards emphasising the need for a study of Dr. Beasant's works," Mr. Venketeswaran adds in explanation. If that was what he wanted to say I ask him why should he make the suggestion that the South Indian delegation should be called to a small tea-party where they could have a frank talk with them, further adding that the idea was fundamentally theirs. Why should he have had a dig at the nationalist papers of that day which came out with big headlines (again he was panicky about the headlines!) with the arrival of the South African Delegation?—Yours etc.,

M. D. RAJADHYAX,
(Journalist).

The World Of Wireless

Radio Fiddles

While Millions Are Dying Of Hunger In The Country

By G. G. Row

Perhaps a more fitting occasion could not be found for the use of the oft quoted saying "Nero fiddles while Rome is burning", than at the present time when many of the Indian Provinces are suffering endless miseries and starvation owing either to famine or floods and Government, instead of relieving their distress, are determined to spend some forty lakhs of rupees for Broadcasting developments.

From the North of Bombay comes the news that crops have failed, rains have disappeared and ever drinking water is scarce to find. Instances are quoted when people have died through sheer hunger. In and around Ahmednagar conditions are equally bad and as such the export of cattle food has been stopped. Human misery is being alleviated as best as possible through municipal efforts. But how far can that go?

In the North, in U. P. and Behar, the picture is as heart-breaking. Floods have destroyed crops, rased to the ground the whole villages, cattle, fodder, grain and even human beings have been carried away by swollen rivers. And what is being done to relieve all this misery?

It is known that the Congress Committees, the Ramakrishna Mission and a few relief committees have been gathering funds. But how far can these go? A lakh or two is perhaps as much as could be done by these private agencies. On the other hand there is 40 lakhs straight in view which could be released forthwith for alleviating human distress.

COSTLY JOKE.

The Government of India may take shelter under constitutional red tapism inasmuch as local relief may be technically a subject for the provinces to look after. But knowing as we do the financial condition of most of the provinces. Is is not human that Government of India should step in to the rescue in the nick of time? Broadcasting at the moment is a luxury; even the so-called rural uplift work by Broadcasting is an expensive joke. The hungry stomach cannot be listening to your talks on rural health, when there is not enough food to eat, to rural sanitation when even drinking water is scarce. Indeed Broadcasting talks on such subjects to a famished people is not merely a costly but a cruel joke at the present time.

THE REASON WHY.

One may not go to the extent that Dr. Mulk Raj Anand has gone at Brussels in stating that "the whole genesis and present development of Broadcasting in India was determined by the considerations of putting on the wireless Government propaganda for the consumption of the illiterate peasantry". But it is fairly obvious that rural uplift by Broadcasting is not the main aim in developing this subject in India. In any case bearing in mind that Broadcasting was started in 1928 (?) and little progress was made during the last eight years, there is not a soul in India who would be any the worse if further expenses and expansions were put off for another year or two and the funds available spent on human requirements to tide over the present famine conditions.

An expensive controller of Broadcasting was appointed a year ago without anything to control. Naturally he must have a staff, an office, technical advisers and other paraphernalia which must have cost Government well over a lakh of rupees. He who runs can read the achievements of his one year's regime. India has not progressed much. Under these conditions one can quite comfortably wait for another year or two to spend further money on Broadcasting. Forty lakhs of rupees and perhaps four million people famine stricken! Will not some Assembly member raise this point and see that this wastage of money when the country is in the throes of hunger and misery is put off if not actually stopped? Even under normal conditions Broadcasting in India is a luxury of the few rich; at the present moment its extension apparently for the benefit of the peasantry, is a cruel joke. Every pie spent on Broadcast development now is a pie taken away from one hungry and famished stomach in distress.

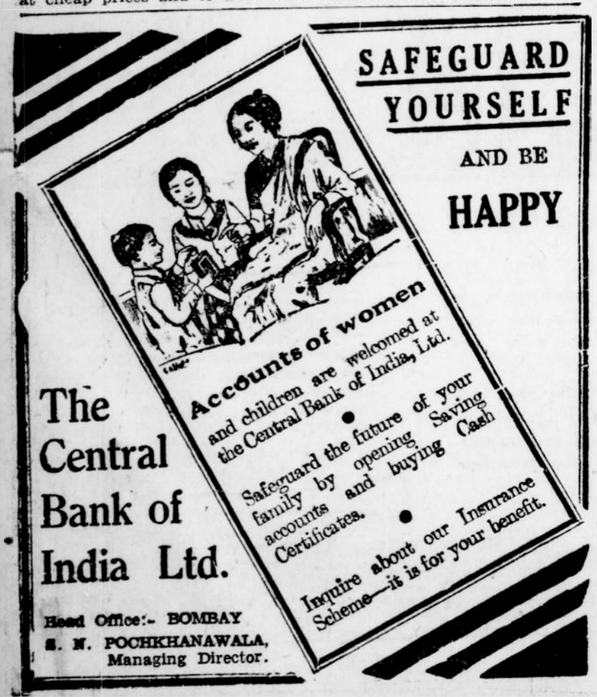
(Continued from col. 3)

the loudspeaker. This advance in the refining of the sound has been so marked that the musical layman can immediately distinguish whether he is listening to an old or a new radio apparatus. The progress which has been made in the construction of radio instruments for households where there is no electric current, and for travellers, is also remarkable. The 2-volt battery apparatus has been further improved, and there is now also the so-called "air-oxygen element", which can be made to last for several hundred radio hours. Finally a modern suitcase superhet has as good a reception and as wide a radius of reception as the best apparatus which is connected up with a receiving circuit.

In the field of radio, the German radio industry is showing a tendency to drop mass production at cheap prices and to devote its energies more to the question of equality, even though the price of certain grades of appratus will thereby be higher than the world market price.

TELEVISION.

Naturally, the principal interest in a radio exposition is apt to centre around television, and this exposition at Berlin will present the 'wonder of the year' in the form of the newly-invented television receiver appratus. It is in fact a decided step forward, and for us this new German invention is also a guarantee that in the not future television will be within the reach of the average citizen and so become public property just as has been the case with the radio. This prospect alone will have the general effect of making the German Radio Exposition at Berlin in 1936 an event of national and international interest and significance.



AT BERLIN RADIO EXHIBITION

This model-workshop for radio repairs was one of the popular features of the Radio Exhibition that was recently held in Berlin.

RADIO ACHIEVES ELECTRICAL PERFECTION

German Radio Exposition Reveals Mass Production At Low Ebb

A brief account of the German Radio Exposition will serve to give a clear picture of the progress of radio and television during the last decade. We note below the following "milestones" from the records:

1924. Detector and Earphone.
1925. Multiple-tube sets without Separator or Euphonizer.
1926. First Loudspeakers. (Made much noise, but gave little satisfaction).
1927. Still noiser Loudspeakers.
1928. Light-circuit Sets. — First Television Instrument with Reflector Wheel.
1929. Improved Circuit Receiving Sets and Loudspeakers.
1930. Circuit Receiving Sets perfected for Local Use.
1931. Direct Current Circuit Receiving Sets.
1932. Circuit Superhets. — Television by means of braun Tubes.
1933. Public Receiving Station.
1934. Sound Separator perfected. Television for the Public.
1935. Technical Development of Radio Receiving Apparatus concluded. — Television still further improved.
1936. Struggle to obtain perfect euphonic results. Television picture-Receiver.

These were the steps in the march of the radio industry up to the present stage of its perfection. It represents a succession of astonishing achievement wich is unique in a modern technical age by no means lacking in scientific surprises.

Although 1935 marked the close of the area of purely technical development in the fieid of the radio proper, this same year marked the beginning of a period of purely musical development, already commenced along modest lines and now in 1936 prepared to make distinct progress.

ELECTRIC PERFECTION

The by-words of razor-sharp separator instruments for 117 broadcasters and the carrying distance of at least 1000 kilometers, belong to the past. All these things are now taken as a matter of course. But the expert also knows that a ten million times enlarged modern superhet cannot be further strengthened because of the simple laws of natural physics. He also knows that the degree of distinctness now attained by the separator cannot be increased for mere euphonic reasons, as the individual sounds would then disintegrate and the receiver would cease playing accurately.

From an electrical standpoint, the modern radio apparatus has been perfected. All that now concerns its further interior improvement has to do with the development of a higher degree of euphonic perfection, whether this result from a most minute adjustment of the separator with respect to the sensitiveness on the high frequency side, or whether it depend upon a further improvement in

(Continued in Col. 1)

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON TELEVISION

"Intermediate Film Process" Discovered

(From A Correspondent)

In the age of scientific wonders and miracles, where speed has become a fundamental issue, nobody doubted that one day television would be added to the other innumerable inventions of our century. Indeed, we have become almost indifferent to the marvels of scientific discovery, and are liable to forget that in the course of the last few decades, inventions of incaluable importance have been made. One need only mention the telephone, cinema, wireless, etc., to bear out this statement. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the first invention of decisive importance for television is claimed to have been made as far back as 1885 by the young Pomeranian engineer, Paul Nipkow, born at Lauenburg in 1860. The rotating disc provided with holes arranged in spiral form for dissecting pictures into points is named after him. It was not, however, put to practical application and remained a discovery of the laboratory. The necessary technical appliances were lacking at that time, and it took 50 years to find them.

Nine years ago, practical television experiments were carried out in the laboratories, and in 1933 a dictionary was able to describe the new invention in detail. The light-beam, "scanner" was discovered and used for experimental purposes. With the aid of the Nipkow disc., the Television Department of the German Reich Post Office was able to analyse films and also bodies by means of light-beams, and transmit the pictures by radio. Television transmissions were made to the public in 1929 by the German Broadcasting Stations Berlin-Witzleben and Koenigswusterhausen. But 1200 picture-points per second was not sufficiently precise, and only permitted the reproduction of heads and not scenes. Further progress was made in April 1935 when the first public television station was opened in the German Post Office Museum.

NEW PROCESS

"Outdoor snaps" as the film people would call them presented many difficulties, and the first step towards a solution was offered by the so-called "intermediate film process". By means of this, photos are taken by the ordinary film camera. They are developed as quickly as possible by a special device, then fixed and dried, and handed over to the television transmitters by the analysing apparatus. This method cannot, however, be described as absolutely "perfect" for with the utmost speed the intermediate film work lasts about 90 seconds, which means a loss of time. It will, therefore, in the long run be replaced and extensively developed by the television picture receiver (Ikonoskop) which operates like a photographic camera, only without loss of time. Uptill now, three such "electrical" eyes have been built, one each respectively by the Reichs-postzentralamt, the Ferns eh A.G. and the Telefunken A.G. Outwardly they also resemble a large picture camera, except that there are no mechanical movable parts, as the photography work, analysing and transmission are all done by electricity. The time is not far-distant when television will be of general utility in the same way as the wireless. At the Olympic Festival, picture reports of the Olympiad were transmitted from a television-car.

WAVE-LENGTH ECONOMY ACHIEVED

B. B. C. Carry Out Successful Experiment

Unknown to millions of listeners, the B.B.C. has successfully carried out an experiment in wavelength economy which may have a far-reaching effect on Europe's congested ether problem.

The new Burghead transmitter, most powerful regional station of the B.B.C. network, has been secretly operating for a month simultaneously with and on the same wavelength as Scottish Regional (391.1m.)

IMPOSSIBLE ACHIEVED.

Hitherto it has been considered impossible to synchronise two such giant transmitters, separated by a distance of but 130 miles. Faced with the prevailing shortage of wavelengths, B.B.C. engineers were determined, however to effect an economy—if such an economy were possible.

By the use of delicate scientific apparatus, invented at their Clapham research laboratories, they have been maintaining the two stations on 391.1 metres to a degree of accuracy which scientists of a few years ago thought impossible.

A tuning fork carefully adjusted to give the right note and placed in a sound-proof, vibrationless thermostatically-controlled 'oven' is the standard to which both transmitters operate.

Every evening the engineers in charge of the stations compared notes and found that the two wavelengths remained absolutely accurate.

The success of this experiment may lead the B.B.C. to place a number of other stations on one wavelength.

Moreover, at the next meeting of the International Broadcasting Union the B.B.C. will point out to other European countries how the shortage of wavelengths may be overcome.

Moscow Calling!

Interesting And Varied Programmes Scheduled For This Month

The Director of Radio Centre, Moscow, writes:—

"The evenings are drawing in, winter is approaching, and the fireside and the wireless are asserting their appeal. Moscow with its interesting programme is at your disposal. Tune in early October and during the winter, come with us on a tour of the USSR. We will take you through our rich and varied country from the eternal frost of the Arctic to sunny Georgia with its three harvests a year, from the haunts of the polar bear to those of the tiger, and we will visit some of the 165 different nationalities who inhabit this vast territory. Don't miss a single visit on the tour of these varied nationalities with their interesting cultures and occupations. During the winter we will describe all aspects of our full and active life—the progress of the five year plan, our scientific work and achievements, our industry and collective farming. We will teli you the biographies of our heroes and famous personalities, give you examples of national music, drama and literature. The celebrations on the 19th anniversary of the October Revolution on November 7th. will be reported by eye-witnesses and participants. The All-Union Congress, opening on November 25th, which will have the historic task of discussing the great new Soviet Constitution, will be specially reported every day. Work, leisure, art, culture—all phases of Soviet life will be reflected in these broadcasts".

PROGRAMME OF ONE-HOUR BROADCASTS

EVERY SUNDAY:—Questions and Answers—Answers by radio to listener's questions.

EVERY MONDAY:—Review of the Week.—This is a survey of the most important events that have taken place in the Soviet Union during the past week, including politics, industry, science and education, art, theatre and cinema.

EVERY WEDNESDAY:—After our usual broadcast.—Soviet Opinion and World Affairs.—Special broadcast of the Moscow Radio Station in which Soviet opinion of current world affairs is given.

EVERY FRIDAY:—From August to November.—Talk: The New Soviet Constitution.—This document is of tremendous historical importance and should be thoroughly studied by everyone who wants to understand events of to-day. We shall, therefore give a whole series of talks on this subject with answers to listeners' queries.

EVERY MONDAY & FRIDAY:—Five minute Russian lesson.

EVERY MONTH

FIRST SUNDAY:—Who's Who in the Soviet Union.—Interesting biographies of Soviet "stars"—factory directors, writers, artists, athletes, record-breakers in factory, mine and field.

FIRST WEDNESDAY:—Broadcast planned by a listener.—Here is an opportunity for those listeners who feel they can improve our programmes. We invite you to send us your complete programme for a half-hour broadcast.

SECOND WEDNESDAY:—Monthly Review of Art, Theatre, Cinema, Literature, descriptions and criticism of new productions and interesting events in the world of art

THIRD SUNDAY:—Life and work in the USSR.—There are 165 different nationalities in the Soviet Union and we shall describe their history, their lives and occupations on our trip with you through the vast territory of the USSR

FOURTH SUNDAY:—Monthly Scientific Review.—We shall take you round the numerous scientific institutes and laboratories, selecting the most interesting of recent work and discoveries to describe to you. Our scientists are busy in every field of research probing mysteries of the universe, from the atomic nucleus to creating new species of plants and animals.

LAST MONDAY:—Laugh with us! —A broadcast of Soviet humour and satire.

SPECIAL BROADCAST.

In addition to above, please note the following broadcasts:—

2. FRIDAY:—Choosing my Boss. A broadcast for young people.
4. SUNDAY:—Who's Who in the Soviet Union. Vodopyanov—aviator and hero of the Soviet Union—rescuer of the Chelyushkinites.
7. WEDNESDAY:—A broadcast planned by a listener. Jews in the Soviet Union. From Tsarist pogroms to Soviet freedom and equality.
9. FRIDAY:—Talk: The New Soviet Constitution. Russian lesson.
11. SUNDAY:—Play: The Distant Station by Afinogonov.
14. WEDNESDAY:—Monthly Review of Art, Theatre, Cinema, Literature. Who are our most popular poets? Pushkin, Nekrassov, Mayakovsky.

PROGRAMME NOTES

2. FRIDAY:—On 1,744 and 25 metres at 2.30 a.m. Indian Time. Young people can usually decide on the careers they want to pursue, but only in the Soviet Union can they realise these ambitions. In this broadcast we shall describe how people choose their professions and the facilities they are given to train for them.
9. FRIDAY:—On 1,744 and 25 metres at 2.30 a.m. Indian time. To-day our popular Russian teacher will come before the microphone again. We have had so many requests from listeners for a continuation of these lessons that we have arranged a course this winter with lessons twice a week on Mondays and Fridays. The course is arranged for beginners and we will send a booklet giving material for the lessons if you will write and ask for it. We shall welcome comments on our method and will answer any querries in connection with the lessons.
11. SUNDAY:—On 25 metres at 4-30 p.m Indian Time.
On 25 and 19.81 metres at 5-30 p.m. Indian Time.
On 1,744 and 25 metres at 2-30 a. m. Indian Time.

The Distant Station by Afinogenov. This play deals with the extraordinary changes in life and character brought about by the revolution in a remote and little-known corner of the far-eastern taiga.

SUNDAY:—11 a.m. to 12 noon. (25) 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (19.81 and 25) 6-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (19.76) 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (1744 and 25) 12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. 31.25).

MONDAY:—9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (1744 and 25) 12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. (31.25).

TUESDAY:—12 mdt. to 12-30 (31.25).

WEDNESDAY:—11 a.m. to 12 noon (25) 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (1744 and 25) 12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. (31.25).

THURSDAY:—12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. (31.25).

FRIDAY:—9 p.m. to 10 p.m. (1744 and 25) 12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. (31.25).

SATURDAY:—12 mdt. to 12-30 a.m. (31.25).

Please note that the daily broadcast wave length has been changed from 31.50 to 31.25 metres.

Also note that the above timings are given to Greenwich Mean Time. Listeners in India may calculate accordingly.

Wave-length in metres is given in brackets.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch. Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

LITERACY DRIVE IN CITY FORGES AHEAD

But Association Needs More Funds For Work To Go On Unhampered

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, the Bombay City Literacy Association, writes: On the 23rd August, 1936, the Bombay City Literacy Association held the inauguration ceremony of their first literacy classes under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Association has uptil now opened 12 literacy classes at 10 centres in the City. The total attendance at these classes is about 230 of whom about 100 are Harijans and 130 others.

The special feature of this activity is that the classes include three classes for illiterate women, two for Harijans and one for Muslim women. Arrangements have been made to open 18 more classes in the course of a week or so at 15 other centres for about 400 adult illiterates—200 Harijans and 200 others. Of these 18 classes to be started shortly 3 will be for Hindi adult illiterates, and 2 for Urdu adult illiterates.

It is gratifying to note that the illiterate adult workers of the City both men and women are showing keen desire for acquiring literacy. The Association are confident that with the co-operation of the public it is possible to spread a wide net of literacy classes during the course of a month or two, bringing a large number of illiterate adults under instruction.

HARIJANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

The enthusiasm shown by the Harijan Municipal workers residing in the Municipal Chawls is indeed most encouraging. At Umarkhadi Chawls where the inauguration ceremony was held, there are already 60 men and 10 women who are attending the classes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Association recently paid visits to three other centres of Municipal Conservancy Chawls at Walpakhady, Mahalaxmi and Arthur Road and exhorted the illiterate workers—both men and women to acquire literacy for which the Association was trying to help them. The response at these meetings was most encouraging. At these places more than 150 men and women have shown willingness to take advantage of the literacy classes. The officers and the Mukadams of the Conservancy Department are giving their best co-operation in fulfilling the objects of the Association.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The co-operation extended by the officers and teachers of the Schools Committee is indeed very valuable. In fact the main work of organising the classes is done by some of the teachers of the Schools Committee under the guidance of the Superintendents and the Supervisors of the Municipal Schools.

Miss Shantabai Bhalerao, has been mainly responsible for organising classes for women in the women workers of the Bombay Municipality.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have already promised a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the cause of the Association. The grant is mainly meant for the literacy classes for Harijan workers of the Municipality.

Besides this amount, the Association has received donations uptil now amounting to Rs. 937-12-0 as detailed below:—

Mr. C. D. Dady, Rs. 300; Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Rs. 51; Bombay Motor Merchants' Association, Rs. 100; Grain and Seed Merchants' Association, Rs. 31; Bombay Bullion Exchange, Rs. 25; Grass Merchants' Association, Rs. 21 and Roxy Talkies, Rs. 409-12-0. Total Rs. 937-12-0.

The amount donated by the Roxy Talkies represents the sale proceeds of their well known show "Achhut Kanya" of the Bombay Talkies, given on the 25th August, 1936, in commemoration of the visit to their Theatre of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The amount is earmarked for Harijan uplift.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

Although the Classes are run on most economical lines, thanks to the Schools Committee who have given free use of their school premises, it is necessary to collect more money if the work of the Association is to go on unhampered. The public are requested to help the Association by donations in the sacred causes of removal of illiteracy from the masses of the City of Bombay.

The office of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association is situated at the Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6)

is Back Bay and Colaba Reclamation with high towers, tall buildings designed in perfect architectural style. Further ahead after crossing the military bungalows, quarters and barracks, the steamer takes a turn towards the East round the Prong Light House, Gun Battery, Colaba Light House, Pilot-Pier, and Oyster Rock Battery, where it enters the natural harbour of Bombay, closing the Western boulevard of Bombay and giving way to the beautiful scene of the Eastern boulevard and the harbour view surrounded with hilly scenery on its East.

Here again the visitor finds the beautiful architectural buildings on the Colaba reclamation and at the Arthur Bunder and the Apollo Reclamation from the midst of which stand out prominently the gate-way of India, the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Yacht Club and its chambers.

Moving a little further on the North side lie Ballard Pier (Reclamation) with an up-to-date structure called Mole Station and the ranges of Docks and Bunders viz., Alexandra, Princess, Victoria, Mazagaon, Frere, Malet and Clerk Basin.

Still proceeding further one would find a number of petrol tanks, cotton depots, timber ponds, salt pans and mill chimneys. Sewree Fort near Sewree and Wadala side. On the opposite side, on the East of Wadala the fine scenery and picturesque views of the Hills of Anik, Mahul and Pir Pau, surrounded by various sorts of trees. This in a way completes the circuit round the "Urbs Prima in Indis."

(To Be Continued.)

Bombay Talkies' Donation For Harijan Uplift

"The Bombay Talkies and Messrs. Kapurchand and Co., have jointly forwarded through the Roxy Talkies, a cheque for Rs. 409-12-0 to Mr. K. F. Nariman for the Bombay City Literacy Association. This amount is the sale proceeds of their well-known show—"Achhut Kanya" of the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., given on the 25th August, 1936, for the Harijan uplift work, in commemoration of the visit to their theatre of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to witness the picture—"Achhut Kanya." The amount will be utilised for the spread of Literacy Classes amongst the Harijans."

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT OF REFORMS

(Continued From Page 14)

Government of the day will have to initiate and act and will itself be criticised. Parties in the Assembly will have to discipline themselves to act together, or else they will lose their influence. The majority party will have not only to keep itself together but to support its representative ministers. It will probably come as a surprise to some who have been accustomed freely to criticise the action or inaction of Government to find they are criticising themselves or their own representatives.

Government will not then be an external power to be railed at or called upon for help as occasion arises. The Government of the future will have to help itself. The popularity of reducing taxation will be counterbalanced by the necessity of obtaining funds, and the demand for more money for expenditure will be tempered by the knowledge that the money has first to be found.

From this need for seeing both sides of each question and of weighing the consequences before taking action it is hoped that a sense of responsibility will be developed both in the parties in the Assembly and in their leaders. On the growth of this sense of responsibility will depend very largely the future of the Presidency. A constitution such as that which is now to come impiles that the electorate are reaching political maturity, and it is the function of the mature man to manage his own affairs prudently.

It is my sincere hope that those who will become the leaders in this Presidency will acquit themselves as prudent and responsible custodians of its interests.

Long Speeches.

His Excellency then briefly reviewed the work of the closing session and paid a tribute to the ease and rapidity with which the forms and ceremonial of western parliamentary institutions had been adopted in the Council. Debates have for the most part been conducted in a dignified and orderly way and this was in great measure due to the tact, courtesy and personal authority of the Presidents who had guided the council.

The quality of speeches had been uneven. Occasionally they had risen to a high level. Too often they had shown signs or lack of preparation and had been too long. Much time and labour and public money had been wasted on answering unnecessary questions. The right to question, used judiciously, was a valuable one and might have useful results, but many of the questions asked could have been of little interest or use to anyone including the questioners.

The chief difficulty of ministers in the past had been the lack of a properly organised party behind them, and the failure of such parties as existed to follow a clear policy or maintain sufficient cohesion to make such policy felt. The development of strong party organisations was one of the requirements of the future.

The great influence which the Council could wield when it knows its own mind distinctly and unmistakably was shown by the effective manner in which it enforced a policy of retrenchment of Government in 1922 and again in 1925 when it threw out bills for taxation. If it could wield so much influence by using its legitimate powers, there was clearly no need and no excuse for unconstitutional methods.

In conclusion His Excellency said:

Before bidding you farewell, gentlemen, I would like to say a few words about the immediate future. The holding of the new elections will be a heavy and complicated task. There will have to be primary elections in those general constituencies in which seats are reserved for the scheduled castes, in the Railway Unions Constituency and in the Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-workers Constituency. After these there will be a final election in all constituencies, of both Chambers.

Though the detailed programme has not been settled it is probable that the primary elections will be held in the middle of November and the final elections for both Chambers in February next.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for your labours in the past years and in particular for the reasonableness and open-mindedness which you have shown in co-operating with Government. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done much to educate the public and yourselves in the ways of representative government and that you have done your share towards enabling this great advance in self-government to be made.

Our Presidency stands on the very threshold of a new era and it is my earnest wish that it may prove to be an era of peace, prosperity and continued progress.

LOWER BURMA GETS HEAVY RAIN

Widespread Falls Also In Peninsula And C. P.

POONA, Sept. 30.

The depression of Irrawaddi has filled up but a trough of low pressure extends from Arakan to Orissa, Ganjam, Coast and conditions are markedly unsettled in the central and north Bay of Bengal.

Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in Lower Burma. Thunderstorms have caused widespread rain in the Peninsula and Central Provinces and a few falls in Northeast India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island 6 inches; Amherst, Calicut 4; Gwa, Gadag, Cuddalore 3; Tavoy, Murree, Rangoon, Poona, Mangalore, Hyderabad, Deccan 2; Bassein Ranchi, Calcutta, Naya Dumka, Gulbarga Chitaldrug, Mahableshwar 1½; Pendra, Bijapur and Trivandrum 1.

FORECAST

Widespread rain will continue in Lower Burma. Thunderstorms are likely to be widespread in the southern half of the Peninsula.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 degrees 2.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 2.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.72 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.11 inches.

Weather Remark:—Thunder storm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-9-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instruments about mean sea level.

"UNCROWNED KING OF INDIA"

Satyamurty's Appeal To Make Fitting Preparations For His Reception

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, the Uncrowned King of India, is doing us the honour of visiting Madras on the 5th of October, and tour the Tamil Nadu for about a fortnight.

UNDYING FAITH.

"It is a great occasion for us to show our great, undying faith in the Indian National Congress, and its message of freedom for the masses of the people of this country and our loyalty to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, the illustrious son of an illustrious father, who has counted no sacrifice too great for the service of his country."

Thus says Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, in the course of an appeal to the people of Madras province to make the visit of the Congress President an unprecedented success.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi says:—

LOYAL TO CONGRESS.

"Tamil Nadu has always shown itself thoroughly loyal to the Congress. She gave a royal welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, when he visited us last year, as the President of the Indian National Congress. It is not easy to do better, but let us all try to do even better and show to our friends and to our enemies alike that the place of the Indian National Congress and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, its president, in our hearts is very high indeed.

"I would beg of you all not merely to show enthusiasm, but to show also discipline. The tour of our Province is a very heavy call on the health of the President.

I, therefore, request the co-operation of all District and Taluk Committees, the Congress friends and sympathisers and workers, particularly to co-operate with me in organising the tour in a smooth and harmonious manner. Wherever Panditji arrives, punctuality ought to be observed. Processions ought to be controlled orderly. Some convenient time and place must be provided for ample rest for Panditji, and we have marked the same in the programme published in the Press.

Public meetings are to be organised at only one central place to which all people must come.—United Press.

NOTHING TO DO WITH UNION

The Secretary of the Dohad Branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employee's Union writes:

My attention has been drawn to a report published in your esteemed paper a few days ago that Mr. Lokuram a Railway Employee, was transferred to Bombay on account of Union's activities is entirely false. I have to say that he had no connection with the Union, and as such his transfer to Bombay was not connected with the Union.

I understand that he was confirmed in service before he was transferred to Bombay, to fill a permanent vacancy etc.

Alleged Assault On Congress Candidate

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

Volunteers, going into procession through the streets of Purasawalkam to canvass support for Mr. M. Damodaran Naidu Congress candidate for the division in the Municipal elections, are reported to have been assaulted by some people in Padavattamman Koil Street, Pursavalkam.

As a result, one Mr. Ganapathi Chetty who was leading the procession was injured. On hearing this, Mr. Damodaran Naidu visited the spot. When he was returning with Mr. Ganapathi Chetty, he, it is alleged, was assaulted, as also Mr. Ganapathi Chetty.

Both of them were pelted with stones and one among the hooligans even went to the extent of inflicting stab wounds on them. As a result both Mr. Naidu and Mr. Chetty received injuries on the arm, left leg and nose.

A complaint has been registered with the police and investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Bears'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
There is only one reason for the great popularity of "Honeydew" and that is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT QUALITY. Many of your friends have been smoking "Honeydew" for years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.
BEARS' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES
PUSH THIS END
10 CIGARETTES
2½ annas per packet of 10

WE WERE WORRIED about Ramdas, until—
FANCY THAT BIG BOY BEING LAST AGAIN!
THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT RAMDAS
HE'S BEEN SO LISTLESS LATELY— I THINK WE OUGHT TO TAKE HIM TO SEE THE DOCTOR
CHILDREN USE SO MUCH ENERGY IN GROWING THAT OFTEN THEY HAVE LITTLE LEFT FOR ANYTHING ELSE HE IS SUFFERING FROM ENERVATION — I SUGGEST HORLICK'S
AND SO EVERY NIGHT
HERE'S YOUR HORLICK'S, RAMDAS
HURRAY! MAY I HAVE A BIGGER CUP TOMORROW?
LATER
RAMDAS IS FIRST!
HURRAH!
WELL DONE, RAMDAS!
HORLICK'S PROVIDES EXTRA ENERGY
GROWING children are using energy all the time, not only in their play but for growing too. If this energy is not replaced quickly they overtax their reserves, are tired and listless—suffer from ENERVATION.
Horlick's given regularly at mid-morning or at bedtime supplies children with just those vital nourishing elements that provide the extra energy they require. Children like its pleasant taste and it soon gives them a new sturdiness and vigour.
MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2029, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.
HORLICK'S GUARDS AGAINST ENERVATION

ASTHMA ENDED IN 10 MINUTES

HAY FEVER · BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS · CHRONIC COUGHS

Thirteen thousand doctors can't be wrong. Two million patients can't be wrong. The efficacy of "Ephazone"—the ONE real, tried and proved remedy—is an accomplished fact. "Ephazone" brings ease in 10 SECONDS—relief in 10 MINUTES. "Ephazone" restores easy natural breathing. IN 10 MINUTES it ends that awful gasping for breath. In 10 MINUTES it stops that terrible choking feeling. In 10 MINUTES it stops watering from the eyes and nose. In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" accomplishes that which, a few years ago would be called a Miracle. Thousands of grateful sufferers owe their present happy existence to "Ephazone." Remember: "Ephazone," acting swiftly and safely, NEVER FAILS.

PROOF!

"I cannot understand the change; instead of the choking sensation and shortness of breath, I am breathing beautifully, just as easy and comfortable as anyone could."—H. B.

NOTE.—Ephazone is acknowledged by the Highest Medical Authority. Approved by the National Health Insurance (Gr. B.) Scheme for Panel Patients; used in 800 leading hospitals and by 12,000 doctors.

EPHAZONE
ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

Containing further convincing proof of the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone" in all cases of Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and other Lung and Chest disorders. Write NOW to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Insist on "EPHAZONE". Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 258, Bombay.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 20 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 45 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

A DRINK THAT WE LOOK FORWARD TO

Many people drink Bovril at first because it tastes so good, then they realise Bovril has done them so much good and keep on drinking it *daily*.

Your first cup of Bovril gives you real invigoration. When you take it *daily* you find this regular invigoration is raising the whole tone of your health, giving you strength and energy and added resistance to disease.

LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK

BOVRIL

OUR READERS' VIEWS

India And The League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The discussion on 22nd September in the Council of State on the all-important question of India's annual contribution of 14 lakhs to the League of Nations has, indeed, been of immense value to the voters on the eve of fresh elections to the legislatures.

Mr. Syed Hussain Imam deserves to be thanked for his frank and convincing arguments against India continuing to be a member of the said League.

The working record of the League has been anything but gratifying since any nation of the West or the East can take aggressive steps provided it is itself sufficiently strong to stare England and France in their faces.

Ambitious Japan in the Far East and arrogant Italy in the near West, must serve as eye openers to the entire world, which should now stop wasting its money by maintaining this white elephant of the League.

The defence put up by Mr. Spence was hardly convincing and it is high time that India woke up and decided not to have anything to do with a sham institution, which worships the strong and threatens the weak.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

Bijapur, Sept. 28.

Poona-Bombay Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I recently went to Poona by car and found the road hardly fit for motoring.

This road—I mean certain sections of it—has always been the despair of the motorist, but I never saw it in a worse condition during all these years.

After leaving Thana the poor condition of the road begins and from the bridge near Panvel towards Poona one meets with pot holes and bumps right upto Khapoli.

But after Khapoli right upto about 15 miles to Poona one comes across several portions of the road which can be better described as a cart-track with pot-holes and bumps sometimes about 4 to 6 inches deep.

Not only the Ghat portion but even the road between Khandala and Lonavla is in a very poor condition, with the road metal, and at places even the underlying stones, bare of earth and in several places one has to negotiate his car with some difficulty to avoid a break down. After leaving Lonavla the general condition of the road is about the same (except for the asphalted patches) and though on my return I saw some portions being repaired, the repair work is so badly done that it already shows signs of decay.

I understand some time ago there was a suggestion to try cement roads for the Ghat and certain portions between Lonavla and Kamshet as these portions have always been in bad condition in spite of constant repairs and stopping lorry traffic during the monsoons but that the P.W.D. Departments concerned have opposed these roads being made more permanent.

It would be interesting to examine the objections of these departments even from an economic point of view as, I am sure, the practically unbroken programme for repairing these roads produces no result except benefiting contractor and keeping busy the supervising staff of the P.W.D.

Will not the President of the W. I. A. Association interview the official concerned even at the cost of journey to Poona and a lunch there.—Yours, etc.

A MOTORIST.

Bombay.

Gokhale Hall Election Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the press is agog with the incidents of the Liberal Party meeting in the Gokhale Hall and an interview of Sir Cowasji has appeared in "Dynanprakash" and other papers, it has fallen on me to express my views on all that happened there.

As one who took the initiative in asking questions to Sir Cowasji. I have a duty to explain myself as against the criticisms offered in the editorials of many papers. I think that my questions were quite parliamentary. I attended the meeting as an elector and I had every right to ask for explanations on every matter to make sure of the credentials of one who seeks my vote.

I feel again that in the case of a public meeting, the audience has every right to ask the chairman or the speaker to withdraw a certain remark, as the audience is the supreme judge over all matters in the meeting; and if the chairman does not take back the remark, it can certainly censure the chairman or the speaker.

Now the chairman began by criticising the Congress Manifesto and without adding a word as regards Liberal's programme went on making remarks against the leaders of the Congress. He described "the first gentleman of India" as a "Spoilt Child" which remark was not liked by the audience and I requested him to withdraw it as being unfair and unwanted. The chairman refusing to withdraw the same, I moved a vote of censure against the chairman—which motion was informally but wholeheartedly supported by the audience. Now, if the chairman was sure that his remark was not generally resented by the audience, he ought to have put it to vote and then judged for himself which way the tide of public opinion was flowing.

Now about the candidates themselves, I do not personally favour their giving up academic interests and taking over politics which was till now foreign to them and banned from their colleges. It would be better if they withdrew, if not I have to request their respective societies not to allow their staff to enter into active politics lest their institutions should be put into trouble.

Finally, whenever the patience or the conscience is violently shaken, there is every possibility of such an excess of expression which the public unite in giving without any instigation or organised attempt of Communists as Sir Cowasji put it—for there was no organised or preconceived plan, as to my knowledge. You cannot afford to grumble against the audience when and if you make an aggression on the rights of others.

I was concerned with the meeting thus far and no further. I strongly disapprove of eggs-throwing and such tactics.—Yours, etc.

M. B. GAJJAR.

Mr. B. Das' Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. B. Das to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 commonly known as the Sarda Act. The Bill was balloted for discussion in the present session of the Legislative Assembly.

Considering the fact that in spite of the existence of the Sarda Act an enormous number of marriages in contravention of it have taken place and the fact that the provisions of the Act were against human nature the Sarda Act ought to have been amended to make it conform with human nature but instead of that the above Bill has been brought to infinitely worsen the provisions of the Act. The absurdity of the Bill in one place is very pronounced and it is so where it purports to give the court power to prevent consummation of the marriage of a female indefinitely. The above provision of giving unrestricted powers to a court would be nothing but bad law.

The Sarda Act ought to be amended by making marriage for both boys and girls possible with impunity after they have attained 11 years of age. The majority of the people of the world have had sexual intercourse before attaining 18 years of age and that surely happened because of the demands of nature which like the need of food, drink and air could not be disregarded. The Bill aims to prevent consummation of marriage after its performance but does not in its absurdity, its alleged intention being good health, aim to prevent intercourse between other than a husband and a wife. I was married when I was fourteen years of age and my marriage was consummated when I was 16 years of age. The longing for sexual intercourse appears in most people before 16 years. No law should aim to injure the person of a human being. Most people not being insane do not indulge in the sexual act after consummation of marriage to the detriment of their health generally. To the rich of British India the having of a daughter-in-law is no burden as they know that the good health of their sons is preserved and the having of a daughter-in-law by the peasants of British India who form the majority of the population is no burden as the girl assists the family in their agricultural work and the tending of cattle and as they realise that the good health of their sons is preserved. Both boys and girls in England can be married with impunity after they attain 16 years of age and the Sarda Act penalises marriages of a boy unless he is 18 years of age. I hope in view of that which I have stated that the majority of people in British India will do that which they can to prevent the Bill from being passed into law and attempt to have the Sarda Act amended by the Act making marriage possible with impunity for both boys and girls after they have attained 11 years of age.—Yours, etc.

RAJA OF VIZIANAGARAM.

Admiralty House, Mylapore, Madras, September 24.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shanker Srinivas and Sheena Shetty, who were arrested by the Railway Police last night while playing cards with money in the Yard near the (G. I. P.) Dadar Station, were sentenced, under Sec. 5 of the Gaming Act, having been found guilty, to a fine of eight annas each by the Honorary Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Court this morning.

A boy, arrested in their company was remanded to the Children's Home, Umarkhadi, by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, till to-morrow, when he will be produced before the Juvenile Court sitting at Umarkhadi.

Following a hand-to-hand fight between Channaya Prema, a hamal and Frilias Mathias, a cook, the former was knocked from a stair-case on Monday last. Channaya died in the J.J. Hospital this morning.

Inquest on the body was adjourned.

Inquest was adjourned on the death of Ganpat Bhiva, who fell from the stair-case of a building, where he lived at Gun Mill Road.

It appears from evidence that Ganpat came to the room last evening in an intoxicated condition. He fell from the stair-case and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died within a few hours of admission.

Stomach contents, however, showed poison.

Quick justice was meted out at the Girgaum Court to a person arrested by the Excise Department on the 27th instant for selling opium without a licence at Falkland Road.

Munshi Abdul Nabi alias Munshi Batliwalla was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts, for possession of contraband opium and selling it without licence in either case, under the provisions of the Opium Act.

The accused admitted one previous conviction under the same Act.

Sambhaji Narayan arrested on 24th September at the Kennedy Bridge while, it is alleged, soliciting for the purposes of prostitution, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by the Girgaum Magistrate under the provisions of Prevention of Prostitution Act.

Following a gambling raid in a building at Huzria Street, Nagpada by the Prevention of Gambling Squad, last night Abdulkhada Allisab was arrested.

Marked coins, sutta slips and cash were, it is alleged, recovered by the Police in the course of the raid.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail Rs. 250 in default to be remanded to custody for a week.

Stated to be a terror to the several tea-shop keepers at Dongri, Amir-Khan Mohammed-Khan was arrested by the Sectional Police, a little before midnight, yesterday.

It is alleged that the accused used to extort money and that he lived mainly by such money as he could get from the tea-shop keepers, by intimidating or assaulting them.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and remanded to custody for ten days, pending further Police inquiries.

Alleged Conspiracy

A Police officer told the City Coroner, to-day, that a conspiracy was suspected, following the murder of a man in front of a tea-stall at Gamdevi, on September 19 last.

A tea-stall keeper, an eye-witness in the case, stated before the Jury that he saw Dukharam Nandan stabbed twice with a knife by Ram Lakhan Indraji who ran into a bye-lane behind a Jain building, off Gowalia Tank Road, on the night of September 19 last.

Dr. B. S. Divgi, a casualty medical officer from the J. J. Hospital said that the man, who was stabbed, after making statement to him succumbed to his injuries within a hour he was admitted into the hospital and before the doctor had completely examined the wounds and elicited more information.

With a single statement on his quivering lips, the dying man told the doctor that he was assaulted by one Ram Lakhan.

The doctor made an entry into his diary and produced it before the City Coroner to-day.

Vikramjit, a tea-stall keeper, in his evidence, stated that he knew Dukharam as an employee with a "Shet" at Peddar Road. He used to come to his tea-stall twice daily. On September 19 last, Dukharam came to his shop at 7 p.m. and after drinking tea, got up and said that he was going.

He went out into the road according and within a few minutes he saw the first suspect stab him in the back twice. There was no altercation or quarrel prior to the assault, which was as quick as it was sudden.

Witness was seated near the cash-box with his face towards the road. Witness then, ran to the victim who was holding his hands to his breast and pressing it, evidently in a state of agony.

With the help of another man, Dukhram was removed to the hospital and the Police came to him three days later.

Conspiracy Suspected

Inspector Kent of the Gamdevi Police said, in reply to some questions, that the two other persons, namely, Dudnath Bholasing and Pratapnarayan Ramkauntsing were subsequently arrested on the statements made by the first suspect. The officer further added that a conspiracy was suspected and they were awaiting a reply from the native of the first accused.

"Upto now", the officer stated, "we have not been able to trace any conspiracy". On the strength of the reply, they were awaiting, they could only put up for trial the two other accused.

Questioned by the Coroner, the first suspect stated that he was asked by Dev Narayan Arjunsing that if he (the suspect) assaulted Dukharam he would be paid Rs. 10. Dev Narayan also told him that he would see him through the High Court and further admitted that he stabbed when the third suspect pointed out the man and after he was fed with 'ganj' in the company of the second accused.

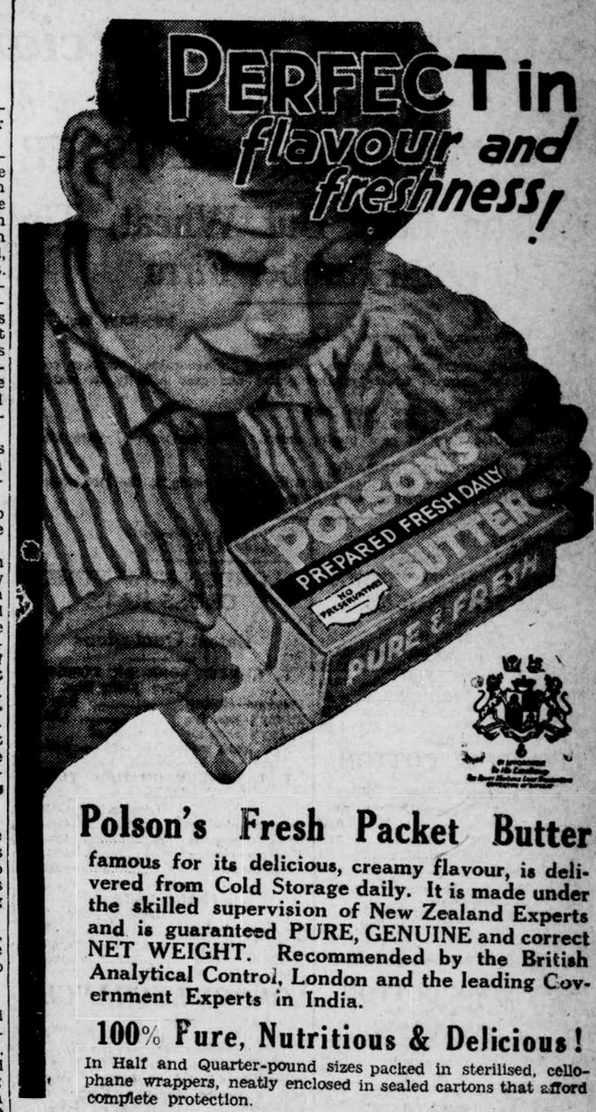
Dev Narayan Arjunsingh, who was standing outside the Court, was called in and Vikramjit was asked by the City Coroner whether he knew Dev Narayan, whereupon the tea-shop keeper replied that it was the first time he saw him.

One of the jurors asked the Police Officer why he did not arrest Dev Narayan and the officer replied that the accused was making the statement for the first time and Dev Narayan was not in Bombay on that night.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by shock following stab-wounds inflicted on by the first suspect with homicidal intent and accordingly recommended that the first suspect should be charged with murder.

"There is no evidence on the second and third suspects", they, however, added.

All the three suspects were present in court.



Polson's Fresh Packet Butter

famous for its delicious, creamy flavour, is delivered from Cold Storage daily. It is made under the skilled supervision of New Zealand Experts and is guaranteed PURE, GENUINE and correct NET WEIGHT. Recommended by the British Analytical Control, London and the leading Government Experts in India.

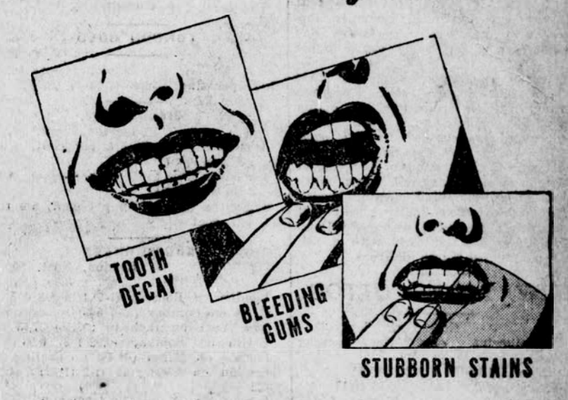
100% Pure, Nutritious & Delicious!

In Half and Quarter-pound sizes packed in sterilised, cellophane wrappers, neatly enclosed in sealed cartons that afford complete protection.

Annas 12 per lb. at all Dealers.

—And now you have the decided advantages of Polson's Presentation Scheme of valuable Gifts in exchange for 1/4 or 1/2 lb. cartons as marked on each carton. Ask for the latest Gift List to-day from Polson Mfg. Co., Frere Road, Fort.

What film may cause—



For clean, sound teeth... Remove FILM this way

THE fate of your teeth may rest on what you do to remove film! Don't risk ineffective methods when film may lead to such serious consequences. And don't trust precious tooth enamel to any but a special film-removing dentifrice.

21 years ago a group of men discovered a scientific fact—*that film should be removed* if teeth are to be kept clean and sound, if gums are to remain healthy. A special formula was devised. Since then it has been constantly improved with one thought in mind: to remove film *safely*.

Today Pepsodent is known as the "special film-removing tooth paste." It is unexcelled in the way it removes the film that glues decay germs to teeth. Millions know how it polishes teeth to natural brilliance. And it does these things safely. For Pepsodent contains no grit, nothing that might harm or injure tooth enamel. For whiter, brighter teeth, sound and healthy teeth, use Pepsodent, the "special film-removing tooth paste."

PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBE

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH 8 POINTS UP

Bullion Easy But Wheat, Tin And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton ruled firm on reports of unfavourable weather conditions, bullish nature of weekly weather report and good activity in textiles.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy

WHEAT AND RUBBER FIRM.

Wheat ruled firm on good buying orders. Tin and rubber were strong but copper was easy.

SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet owing to the lack of fresh enquiry. Giltedged securities were in good demand.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	12.15
To-day's opening	12.22
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	12.23
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	6.63
To-day's opening	6.65
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 221

NEW YORK COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	12.04
To-day's opening	12.14
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	12.12
Difference	+.08

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.60
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.66
Difference	+.07

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 30.

Cotton continued to give brighter performance to-day on reports of unfavourable weather conditions coupled with the generally bullish nature of the weekly weather report while considerable activity in the textiles demand also contributed to the strength of the market with the result that the tendency continued generally upward with occasional recessions due to hedging attracted by the higher level.

Business in March began at 12.14 i.e. 10 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and considerable trade purchases coupled with some foreign buying but further rise was checked by the appearance of hedge sales which were however well taken with prices hovering around opening levels.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.23 with a rise of 8 points for October delivery and at 12.12 with a rise of 8 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.16/12.14) 12.23/12.22
December (12.03/12.02) 12.16/12.15
January (12.01/12.01) 12.16/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.63) 6.67
American December (6.59) 6.64
Egyptian October (10.03) 10.13
Egyptian November (10.03) 10.13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 220-12 and Rs. 221 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 221 with New York futures about 8 points up.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 30.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£200 1/2 buyers £201 sellers. Irregular) £203 1/2 buyers 204 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£18 1/16 buyers £18 1/8 sellers Steady) £17 15/16 buyers £18 1/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £44 1/2) £43 3/4 to £44 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/4 paid and sellers.) £17 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/8 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	4.95 9/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/8
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.94 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.94 7/8
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

	London, Sept. 30.
Previous closing	76.50
To-day's opening	unquoted.
To-day's closing	unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 5/8 and then advanced to 4.96 1/4 on better support with a steady tendency. Franc was unquoted.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 7/8.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 30.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept. 30. Last price	To-day's price
Spot	10 15/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 30.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 30.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 30. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.80 5/8) no dealing
New York on Bombay (37.45) 37,45
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.93
London on Milan (64.45) no dealing.
London on Shanghai (1-2 11/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 30.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.13 3/8. Prices continued to rise on good outside buying and local purchases influenced by bullish foreign cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 95 1/6 and December at 95 1/2. Prices somewhat eased to-day on absence of any important buying influenced by monetary unsettlements.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30. 11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 7 0
Silver 1st settlement	49 7 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 9 0
Gold ready	34 12 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 12 6
Gold 2nd settlement	34 12 6
Sovereigns	21 15 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Sept. 30.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 3 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 9

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 7/8 as against the previous closing at £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 30. 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all ground. Giltedgeds were improving. Industrials generally were firm. Internationals and oil shares were steady to firm. Kaffirs were quiet and price movements were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 3/4) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £109 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 18-10 1/2 mutilated.
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 5/8) dol 7 7/8
Musical Industries (21-6) 21-6
Princhin Johnson (49-0) 49-0
Imperial Chemical (40-3) 40-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-10) 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (148-3) 148-3
Realisation 1930 (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 35-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Ford Motors (33-6) 33-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (126-3) 128-9
Carreas A (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (167 1/2) 166 1/4
P and O S N Company Defd (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2
Distillers (106-10 1/2) 107-3
Bredford Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celanese (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-0) 53-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-0) 34-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£61 3/4) £61 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 30. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119) £119
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111) £111
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£112 3/8) £112 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (45-0) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (27-6) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (30-9) 31-9
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-6) 10-6
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £17 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (69-6) 68-9
Rand Imam (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Geduld New (£9 7/8) £9 5/8
New Modders (40-0) 40-0
Sub Nigal (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (36-4 1/2) 37-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-10 1/2) 47-6
Anglo Iranian (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Burma Oil (102-6) 103-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2
Shell Transport (111) 111 1/4
Royal Dutch (£38 5/8) £39 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£56) £56
L and S Ordinary (£29) £29
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£24 5/8) £24 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Transport "C" Stock (£107 1/2) £106 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 30.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 69 3/4) dol 69 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/8) dol 39
U S Steel Common (dol 70 3/8) dol 70 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 139 3/8) unquoted.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Sept. (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£14 1/4 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

PERSISTENT BUYING OF GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Dollar Easier But Cotton Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Persistent buying of giltedged securities attributed to the belief that the Government would continue cheap money policy provided one of the features otherwise markets ruled quiet and the wait and policy continues.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES: Dollars were easier on sales against purchases of gold in London; then recovered anticipating cessation of pressure when French franc dealings recommence. Guilders and Swiss francs fluctuated widely pending the uncertainty of fixation and devaluation.

COMMODITIES:—Cotton was very steady in expectation of bullish weekly weather report. Tin was firmer on large united states purchases. Copper was easier on reported French sales. Wheat was easier on favourable southern hemisphere weather and heavy profit-taking.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Jutes opened at about yesterday's closing but easier feeling was set in as the session progressed and market eased off considerably. Business however, was put on a smaller scale. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Indian irons continued unabatted and improved at gradually advancing rates. Government securities indicated slightly better tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/3/6 ready, three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/4, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/10, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/7, three per cent U.P. new 1961/66 100/2 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 137/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab branch 99/8, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 100/8, Saraserajganj 100/8.

Coals:—Bengal 293, Burrakur 13/5 ex div.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 411 small lot, Auckland 180, Bally 196, Barnagore 139, Delta 341, Howrah 58/10, Kamarhatty ordy 500, Standard ordy 270/8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance firebricks 10/4, Bengal Chemical ordy 338, Bengal Iron 5/10, Indian iron and steel 12/10, Indian Standard wagon pref 126 small lots, Calcutta safe deposit 1/12 premium, rohtas industry 21/7 small lot, Titaghur Paper defd 9/10 ex rights small lot, Indian General Navigation ordy 100 small lot.

Sugars:—Basti 212/8 small lots, Champaran 21/12, Cawnpore 36/4.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 111/4 five and a half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 102 small odd lots; three and a quarter per cent 1956/68 Howrah bridge 102/8 small lot.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of Sept. 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	38,75,95,000
Notes in circulation	164,45,94,000
Total Notes issued	203,21,89,000
Total Liabilities	203,21,89,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.984 per cent.	

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000
Total of A.	111,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	68,06,35,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,41,66,000
Total Assets	203,21,89,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th Sept. 1936.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	12,72,43,000
(b) Banks	27,87,54,000
(c) Others	39,91,000
Bills Payable	7,30,000
Other Liabilities	1,21,87,000
Rupees	52,29,05,000

x Includes £46,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	38,75,95,000
Rupee Coin	8,33,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,16,000
Bills Discounted:—	
Balances held abroad*	6,94,96,000
Other Loans and Advances	39,000
Investments	5,87,57,000
Other Assets	87,69,000
Rupees	52,29,05,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities Dated the 30th day of Sept. 1936.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 7 6
Wheat May 1937	5 0 9
Linseed May 1937	7 3 3

Wheat and linseed quiet.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4 buyers) 7 13/16 paid and buyers

Forward 7 3/4 paid and value) 7 7/8 paid and sellers.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Turner Morrison & Coy's s.s. Nurmahal of 3,380 Reg Tons Capt. P. W. Palmer arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Coast Ports and Marmagoa with Passengers and General Cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's s.s. British Ardour of 4,255 Reg Tons Capt. F. R. Broad arrived from Batoum via Port Said and Suez with cargo of Kerosene oil in Bulk.

DEPARTURES.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's. s.s. Jalarajan of 3,148 Reg Tons Capt. C. Gale sailed for Karachi in Ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Dalgoma of 3,571 Reg Tons Capt. P. H. Beeching sailed for London and Antwerp via Aden with Passengers Local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Bandra of 1,893 Reg Tons Capt. T. J. Murphy sailed for Basra via Verawal and Persian Gulf Port with Passengers Local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's. s.s. Kenya of 4,646 Reg Tons Capt J. H. Longhurst sailed for Durban via Marmagoa with Passengers and Local Cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Muroran Maru of 3,251 Reg Tons Capt. S. Fukai sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder Kutch Mandvi and Cutch Cundla with Passengers Local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 30-9-36.

S.S. Ranchi (M.M. &Co.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Bamora (M.M. & Co.) Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal and Karachi.

SHIPMENTS OF ARTICLES TO JAPAN

The Consul for Japan, Bombay, states:—"With regard to the Japanese Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1934, promulgated on the 25th June 1936 and put into force on the same day, requiring a certificate of origin to be attached to the shipping documents for shipments of articles enumerated in the summary of the ordinance already issued, it is hereby announced that exporters effecting shipments of such goods from ports other than Bombay, but within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulate at Bombay, as described in the said summary, are exempt, as from 1st October 1936 in respect of shipments on and after that date, from sending the certificate of origin and shipping documents to the Japanese Consulate at Bombay for Consular endorsement, provided the requisite certificate of origin is duly attested by a competent Government official such as a Collector of Customs, Director of Industries, Director of Agriculture; or a Chamber of Commerce —Indian, European or Foreign; or a competent trade association particularly formed of merchants dealing in the article under export."

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Tsars. Its name has now been changed to Dietskoe Selo — Children's village."

Nelson

A man named Nelson, one-eyed and with withered arm, was fined £10 for street betting. When he handed over the money to the warrant officer, he remarked: "I didn't see the copper coming. I must have put my telescope to the wrong-eye."

Twin Souls

Under picture of Lloyd George meeting Herr Hitler shaking hands with a beaming smile, "News Review" (London) put this caption:— "Reformers meet."

It isn't meant to be funny, either.

Anti-Wobble Device

The new anti-wobble device for table legs is being adapted by the office of Works for use in the House of Commons. It will be used to maintain the political equilibrium of Ministers and Opposition Front Benchers while they are speaking from their respective despatch-boxes.

Menu

To write menu for bill-of-fare may be a fault, but to pronounce the wretched thing "may-new", as 90 per cent. of Britons do, is a crime. — — Mr. C. J. MacCarthy in the London "Times".

Who Told You That?

"Conductor, are you going to Chowpatty?"

"That's right, lady, me, an' the bus, an' my mate in front."

Heard In Germany

Luther said what he believed.
Hitler believes what he says.
Goebbels says what he does not believe.
Schacht does not say what he believes.

Seth Jugal Kishore Birla has donated a sum of Rs. 2,000, on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, towards the relief of the flood-stricken people of North Bihar.

Think In Terms Of Service To India

Mrs. Naidu Advises Muslim Students To Get Rid Of Sectarianism

"Taking for granted that India was free to-morrow, have the youths trained themselves to be good legislators? Have they studied the question of Mass contact? Do they know that it is not the lack of food in India, but the lack of purchasing power in the people that is the vital question?" asked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the Muslim Students' Union on Wednesday evening.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, who presided said that it was always a pleasure to hear the carefree, unpremeditated eloquence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had not chosen the subject of the evening. Mr. Chagla was proud to be one of her special friends. One distinguishing feature of Mrs. Naidu, he said, was that though she was one of the great Hindu leaders, she was perfectly at home among Muslims. Though she was one of the big leaders of the Congress, she could converse with equanimity with the Governor or the Viceroy or any English die-hard. That was a thing which was rare and unique in India. As a poetess she was concerned with things that mattered with eternal verities. She was one who felt that there were other important and interesting contacts in the world than political contacts. While there were people who were paying more attention to the discussion about the Government of India Act 1935, she felt that there were much more interesting things in the world than that Act.

PROTEST AGAINST SECTARIANISM.

Mrs. Naidu said that the time for people like her to talk in terms of nationalism had gone. It might have been alright 10 or 15 years ago when it was the beginning of the national awakening. She advised the Muslim students to protest against aggressive nationalism. She wanted them to cease to think in terms of the community or the sect they belonged to. "The more we repeat that we are Indians we understand less of what we as Indians should and ought to do." Such an assertion, according to the speaker would only result in inferiority complex. All were human beings and no one had any right to isolate themselves as a community or a nation.

The speaker then referred to the speeches of Dhyan Chand and Prof. Jagannath at the Mayoral reception and said that the consciousness that they were part of the world of sport had come to those victorious Indian Hockey players. They were not puffed up with their victories. They, after mixing with the sportsmen of 52 nations, had brought back the message that victories and defeats did not count. World fellowship had been conferred on those players.

PASSION FOR LIBERTY

Speaking about the narrow vision of the people, she said that when the elder leaders were themselves narrow, narrowness among the students could be excused. She wanted the youth to have passion for liberty. If there was the necessary urge, then one would know how to get liberty for his motherland. It was essential for the youth of the country to train themselves for the "afterwards" instead of merely shouting "freedom, freedom."

"Taking for granted that India was free to-morrow, have the youth trained themselves to guard the frontiers? Have they prepared themselves to be good legislators? Have they specialised in something which would ultimately benefit their country? Have they studied the question of the Mass Contact? Do they know why famines come? Do they know that it is not lack of food in India but lack of the purchasing power in the people that is the vital question? One hears of the "Workers and Peasants." how many have really studied the questions of the workers and peasants?" Mrs. Naidu asked.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF WORDS.

A number of books had been published about Russia and one saw many young men reading Russian literature. There were several words which were being freely used. One should not be afraid of those words. One should not be startled at the ideas that were contained in those books. One should study everything carefully and draw one's own conclusions independently. While speaking of Fascism, Nazism and Communism, Mrs. Naidu said that England was the only free country in the world, where there was complete liberty of speech etc.

Speaking about Swadeshi she thought that it was narrow mindedness not to like everything that was not Swadeshi. She was aware that Khadi had helped hundreds of thousands of people in the country. But one should not become a slave to "Swadeshi". Anything that was beautiful, and a work of art, should be appreciated and liked whether it is Indian or foreign. The speaker had no patience for the narrow kind of Swadeshi. She was for interchange of commerce and culture with other nations of the world.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Speaking about Mahatma Gandhi she said that some people had criticised him as the man who had put back the clock of progress and who was taking India back to the days of the bullock carts. She did not think so. She said that Gandhiji had created a greater revolution in the world than any other individual or nation had done. That "little" man had liberated the minds of the Indian people and made them think for themselves. With the experience of the long contact with him, she could say that he was the greatest internationalist in the world. Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy, Lenin's Russia, China and Japan all looked at him with respect and awe.

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to Gandhiji for his weapon of non-violence.

"PETTY TOYS."

She strongly advised the young Muslims never to think in terms of their community or their sect. Nobody had any right to isolate himself or the nation. Speaking about the election campaigns of the Congress and the Muslim League Parliamentary Board she said that they were petty toys. She advised the young men to search their hearts and wipe out sectarian and communal feelings. They should always think in the terms of service to India.

Her message to the Muslim students was that they should deliver themselves of slavery, the slavery of communalism and sectarianism, a slavery which was worse than the Spanish Civil War and ate into the very vitals of the nations. She asked them to strive for the mental, spiritual and moral discipline and make an intelligent study of the world events.

DANGER OF AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM.

Mr. Chagla in his closing remarks said that aggressive nationalism as practised in Germany and Italy was bound to lead to another war. Members of the different communities in India had so many loyalties compared to other countries and it was a bit difficult for them to think in terms of nationalism. But he thought that once one began to think, not in terms of his community or sect, but in terms of the whole of India, then it would not be difficult to continue to do the same. Indians had not yet got into the habit of thinking nationally. People were thinking in terms of their community or the separate electorates or the 14 points. This could stop if the tenets of Islam were faithfully followed by all Muslims.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening and the Chairman the meeting terminated.

Tenders For Treasury Bills.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 30th September 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,77,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-0 allotted approximately 65 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0/11/6 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 6th October 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 9th October 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 25th September 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,46,25,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 30th September 1936, tenders to the amount of £27,800,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th October 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 25th September 1936 was £1,000,000.

Large Cotton Textile Sales

LOW TEMPERATURES IN WEST TEXAS

Foreign And Trade Buying

BOMBAY: September 30.

A further small rise was recorded in New York Cotton Futures on Tuesday.

The market was influenced by reports of exceptionally large textile sales and low temperatures in West Texas.

There was foreign and trade buying. Hedge selling was moderate. Nearly half of the crop is ginned now and the next Bureau Report is likely to be colourless.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables with foreign trade and commission houses buying.

Hedge selling was less active probably reflecting recent rains in the West and overnight rains in portions in the Eastern belt.

Outside interest was limited and speculative operations were light. Prices thereafter eased slightly on realising and hedging.

The undertone of the market was good and later trade and foreign buying absorbed co-operative selling.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with March 12.01 and soon declined 3 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.98 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on improved buying resulted in a rise of 10 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 12.08 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 12.55 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 12.43 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 6.56. There was Bombay selling of distant positions and hedging was offset by fair trade calling and scattered outside buying on reports of crop damage in the Western Belt. There was speculative buying with hedging and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points, middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.93d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 2 points but Sakels were 2 to 7 points up. Uppers also gained 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with selling in Sakels which declined 7 to 14 points but Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 15 points up.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co. have received the following London Airmail News:—

As we wrote last week, the market continues to receive a fair amount of "hedging" and prices have consequently declined. We look for this to continue but again strongly recommend purchases on the scale-down. The crop appears to be moving into sight very quickly and reports are to hand that the peak of the movement may be reached during the next three weeks. The present "hedging" will take some time to be absorbed but with consumption going on as it is, we think that from October onwards, the pressure will decrease and look for prices to recover all the loss and to go to new high levels.

Our market is supported daily by Straddle buying from Bombay. The Straddle, of course, is purely dependent upon the future course of prices. On a declining market it may narrow and on a rising market could widen considerably.

The Liverpool/New York Straddle continues wide and we do not think much narrowing can take place there until the course of prices change in New York.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (12-57 p.m.) ..... 12.08+10
New York March lowest (10-19 a.m.) 11.98
Liverpool March highest ..... 6.60+01
Liverpool March lowest ..... 6.55—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:

Very large business goods market. Big demand from American mills continues. Rains over week-end have been detrimental. About half crop picked with seventy per cent open. Think market a purchase on all easy spots.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Price fixing and foreign buying with hedges less. Worth Street reports active demand.

New York: Continued goods business in dry goods. Low temperatures in Western States. Hedge selling moderate. Trade buying. Have a favourable opinion of the market.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Mostly cloudy
Central: Partly cloudy
Western: Partly cloudy

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 29

October	12.15+08
December	12.08+08
January	12.06+06
March	12.04+06
May	12.01+07
July	11.90+07
Middling Spot	12.55+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 29

October	12.09+08
December	12.03+07
January	12.01+06
Middling Spot	12.43+07

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 29

10-30 A.M.	
October	12.09
December	12.02
January	12.01
NOON CALL	
October	12.14
December	12.07
January	--

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 29

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	53,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 29

September	6.68
October	6.63
November	6.61+02
December	6.60+02
January	6.60+02
February	6.59+02
March	6.59+03
April	6.56+02
May	6.54+02
June	6.51+02
July	6.49+03
August	6.34+03
September	6.24+02
October	6.17+02
Middling Spot	6.93+02
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	6.62
January	6.57
Sellers	7 13/16

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 29

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	10.09
November	10.09
January	9.83
March	9.63
May	9.44
July	9.26
August	9.26
Middling Spot	10.23

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 29

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.64
Fine (Good staple)	5.79
Superfine (Good staple)	5.94
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.65
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.80
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.95
BENGAL—	
Good	4.51
Fully Good	4.64
Fine	4.76

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 29

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.	
Sept sellers	£11-15-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£13-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£13-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£12-18-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.	
Sept Oct sellers	£12-18-9

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 29

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
Oct sellers	24/6
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
Oct Dec sellers	24/7 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 29

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 30

Local prices being attractive offices and Japanese are buying freely but bazar operators remain sellers. Following a further rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219/4 for Broach A/M and advanced to Rs. 220/4 when the rise was checked by realising. The undertone of the market was good.

Later on the market fluctuated within a narrow range, Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened at a rise of one point. The local market closed to-day at 3-30 p.m. on account the death of Mr. Nanjibhai Lavji, a member of the Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach April May	220 4 0
Oomra Dec Jan.	197 8 0
Bengal Dec Jan.	156 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30.

C.P. 1 Fine	212/214
C. P. 2 Fine	207/209
Arvi Fine	207/209
Ellichpur Fine	207/209
Berar Fine	207/209
Khamgaon Fine	207/209
Mulkapur Fine	202/204
Khandesh Fine	202/204
Jalna/Sailu Fine	205/207
Burwah Sanavad Fine	205/207
Mathia Fine	182/187
Broach	220/222
Dhollera	210/215
Punjab/American	208/215
Sindh-American	208/215
Cambodia	265/270
Compta	210/215
Westerns	208/215
Miraj	210/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	248/250
Surat	250/252
Navsari	260/262

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,147
Linseed	958
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	59
Gingeilyseed	18
Groundnuts	16,305
Castorseed	44
Rice	27,105
Myrabollams	1,102
Cottonseed	515
Mowraseed	102
Gram	659
Joowar	212
Barley	562
Bajree	637
Indian Sugar	3,593
	Tons.
Coal	2,146

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	...	3,364
Barsi and Nagar	25	528
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	211
Berar	400	2,372
Central Provinces	...	460
Total Oomras	425	6,886
Dholera	...	539
N.-W. Provinces	...	354
Rajputana	...	438
Sind-Punjab	134	2,442
Broach	...	361
Coompta and Dharwar	42	2,249
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,048
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	345
American	...	895
Egyptian and African	19	8,830
Total	620	25,286

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 24th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	710	11,379
Japan and China	500	28,702
Coast Ports	100	360
Up-country by Rail	...	10,247
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	2,556
Total	1,310	53,244

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 29-9-36	1607000	1551000
Receipts Yesterday 29-9-36	53000	29000
Exports to date 29-9-36	663000	667000
Stock at Ports 25-9-36	1863000	1808000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-9-36	1677000	1610000
Stock at Liverpool 25-9-36	744000	428000
Visible Supply 25-9-36	4445000	4189000
Quantity in sight 25-9-36	2576000	2423000
Quantity out of sight 25-9-36	1383000	1340000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 29

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£116 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£101
National Bank of India	£45
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 29

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
Jan Feb sellers	35
Wheat Barletta Russo	
Jan Feb sellers	35/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian	
Sept Oct sellers	40/6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 30

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d to £7-0-7. London Paris Exchange remained unquoted but Dollar Sterling Cross Rate improved to 4.95 9/16. London silver market was easy and prices declined 1/8d to 19 15/16d on Indian and Chinese selling. Prices fluctuated changes in dollar. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices were 5 to 16 points lower. In the local market professionals are selling and gold prices declined to Rs. 34/12 on increased offerings. Silver market was also quiet with scattered realising.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	34 12 9
Bhadarva	34 12 9
Aso	34 12 3
Aso tejimandi	0 7 6
SILVER—	
Ready	49 8 0
Bhadarva	49 8 6
Aso	49 10 0
Aso Tejimandi	1 0 3

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 29

December	45.07—05
March	45.17—16

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 29

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-7

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27/28th September	648
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	24,666
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	33,268
Decrease	8,602

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 29

SAKEL—	
November	16.77—07
January	16.32—09
April	16.06—14
ASHMOUNI—	
October	12.85
December	12.95+01
February	13.09+15
April	13.11+01

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES...

New York Liverpool: October 160; January 163 May 156 at Cross Rate 4.95 9/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219 Liverpool May 6.57 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219; New York May 12.01 Rs. 50 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 9/16

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 29

Broach A/M 1937 opening 218 3/4; highest 219 1/4; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 195; highest 195 1/4; lowest 195; closing 195 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 155 1/4; highest 155 1/4; lowest 155; closing 155 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 19 1/2

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Sept 30

The local market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 3 9
Wheat January	5 7 9
Wheat May	5 0 9

EGYPTIAN UPPERS

Liverpool, Sept 29

October	7.32+03
November	7.20—+03
January	7.25+02
March	7.30+03
May	7.32+02
July	7.35+04
August	7.35+04
Spot cotton	7.47—07

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 29

December	2.50+01c.
January	2.44+01c.
May	2.44+01c.
July	2.45— c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 29

T T London on:	
New York closing rate	4.95 3/8
Paris	--
Berlin	12.64 1/2
Madrid	nominal 53.50
Amsterdam	8.86
Brussels	29.26 1/2
Milan	--
Berne	21.46 1/2
Prague	121.50

STRONG COTTON SITUATION IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 30

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

"Continued liquidation by Bazaar and further selling by local bear operators was well absorbed by Commission Houses Exporters and Japanese. The further widening of the parity resulted in some straddle reversing. Exporters report large enquiries from Japan and some actual business has taken place. American advices report a continued excellent demand, whilst rains in the Western Belt have caused severe damage. Crop ideas which pointed to an increase of 2 to 3 lacs bales are now being reduced and according to Fosick's Bureau no important change is expected in the next Bureau on the 8th October. The steady widening of the parity between Broach and Americans together with the extensive speculative short interest is creating a strong technical position and we continue to advise purchases around the present level as we see no likelihood of any material reduction in America, but on the contrary, expect higher prices as the season progresses."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 103/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/4
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/13

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8
3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge Loan quotes Rupees 2/12 premium.

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99 and advanced to Rs. 99/4 and finally closed at Rs. 99/2/6. Cash section is 2 1/2 annas dear.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 30

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/2
Banks selling T T	268 1/2
Banks buying T T	266
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T.	Rates not available.
Banks buying T T	Rates not available
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	66 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 29th instant	4.95 1/2
Japan/London 30th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 30th instant	8.80
Hongkong/London 30th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 30th instant	closed
London/Paris No rates available	
London/Belgium 29th instant	29.26 1/2
London/Switzerland 29th instant	nom 21.46 1/2
London/Berlin 29th instant	12.64 1/2
London/Stockholm 29th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 29th instant	4.95 3/8
London/Amsterdam 29th instant	8.86
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Near Steady Forward.	
28th instant	£7-0-9
Gold 29th instant	£7-0-7
Silver London Ready 28th instant	20 1/16
29th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 28th instant	20 1/16
29th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready. 28th instant	45
29th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 28th instant	5/8 p.c.
29th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 28th instant	3/4 p.c.
29th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:— Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 8 0
September shipment	3 8 0
October Dec. shipment	3 9 0
Jan. Mar. shipment	3,8 6
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F.3.45

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 29

October	96 3/4d.
December	96 1/2d.
March	90 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 29

December	1-11 3/8c.
May	1-11 5/8c.
July	0.98 3/4c.

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

PRICES MOVE WITHIN A NARROW RANGE

BOMBAY: September 30.

The Local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with scattered selling which resulted in a small decline in prices.

Bellapurs were slightly weak with increased selling otherwise there was a marked absence of any new business.

Most of the time was occupied in evening up of open business as to-morrow is the last day for the present settlement.

Professional Bears have carried forward their short interest to the next settlement, but indications are against any important decline.

There was some covering and Indian Cement and Hydro-Electric Shares, which resulted in a small improvement but a portion of it was lost during the latter part of the session.

The Market was quiet and featureless. In the absence of any important development outsiders take no interest in the market which keeps on fluctuating within narrow limits.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 30.

		Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273 12
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651 4
250	Bradbury	62 0
100	Century (nil)	120 0
100	Central India (Rs.4)	212 8
100	Colaba (nil)	118 12
100	Cooria	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	287 8
	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100	Finlay (nil)	112 8
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	185 10
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100	Indore (nil)	37 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	214 6
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517 8
100	Madhavji	6 0
250	Madras United	25 0
1000	Morarji (nil)	590 0
250	Model	35 0
50	Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200	New Great (nil)	120 10
100	Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800 0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	61 14
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	165 0
100	Swan (nil)	80 0
25	Tata (nil)	9 0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165 0
1000	Western	800 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 4
25-50	Central (As. 12)	33 8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1557 8
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386 4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	134 0
50-100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139 0
5	Union (As. 4)	5 9
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34 4
70	Gwallor (Rs. 5)	121 4
160	Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	463 2
40	Katni Def. (101-15)	2025 0
100	Katni Ord. (Rs.6)	337 8
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	260 0
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	24 8
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	463 2
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	137 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12).	13 8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 8
200	Oriental (125)	5275 0
10-50	Vulcan (As 8)	7 6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100	Anrhra Valley (30)	1607 8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13 10
50	B'bay Tram (2-8)	154 1
100	Bombay Suburban	215 0
10	Broach	12 12
100	Karachi (4)	248 12
100	Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	182 13

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 30

Century (121/4) 121 120
Bombay Dyeing (652/8) 653 655 656 651/4
Kohinoor (215) 216 215 214/6
Central India (215) 213 214 212/8
New Great (121/4) 121 120
Simplex (61/14) 61/14
Swadeshi (165) 165
Bundi (34/2) 34/2 34/4
I Cement (462/8) 465 461 466 463/8 463/2
Punjab (24/12) 24/14 24/8
Shahabad (465) 466 463 465
Andhra (1607/8) 1613 1610 1612 1608 1607
Tata Hydro (183/2) 183/2 182/13
Tata Power (1540) 1542 1543 1540 1542 1537
Tram Ord (153/12) 153 154/1
T Steel Defd (718/12) 720 717 720 716
T Steel Ord (184/12) 184/12 184/8 185 184/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/8) 170 169/12 169/8 170 169/12
Bellapur (194/6) 195 190 191
B Steam (282/8) 281/4
B Burma (495) 496 493 494 491

1000	Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1537 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dhond Baramati	106 8
100	Gujarat	a 95 0
100	Mandra Bhon	103 4
100	Pachora Jamner	99 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500	Tapty Valley (17-83	772 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur (As. 8)	37 2
30	Tata Steel def. (Rs. 718)	716 14
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	184 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	229 8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	191 4
250	B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	281 4
125	B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	490 10
50	B'bay Burma Con. (4)	166 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-16
50	B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114 0
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	114 11
100	I. Radio defd. (12)	550 0
100	I. Radio ord. (15)	552 8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	590 0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	18 6
30	Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	78 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	14 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5	p.c. Central India	536 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	157 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1617 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 12
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 30

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39 12 6
Standard copper 3 months	£39 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£44 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.95 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 41 0 0
Tone: Firm.	

Indian Steel Venture

The merger of Bengal Iron and Indian Iron is a new steel venture. The initial capacity will be about 250,000 tons of ingots annually. The new plant will be near Indian Iron & Steel Co's blast furnance at Hirapur. This amalgamated concern is likely to play a big part in the financing and operations of the new Steel Company to be promoted jointly with the Tata, Burn and Bird interests:—

Bengal Iron shareholders who elect to take shares in the amalgamated concern will stand to gain in two directions apart from the usual savings to be effected by such fusions. There will be in addition, the potentially valuable right of subscribing for shares in the new Steel company which should prove an excellent investment. Our industry is well protected and this being the only industry which has a steady future is expected to play an important part in our industries.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 29

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	70
Columbia Gas	20
American Tel and Tel	124
Western Union Telg	87 1/4
Great North Pfd Rly	40
New York Central Rly	45 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly	44
Gen Amr Transportation	58
Bethelehem Steel	69
United States Steel	70 1/4
Youngstown Sheet	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	60 1/2
General Motors	69
General Electric	45 1/4
Radio Corporation	10
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
St Oil of N J	61
Socony	13 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	100
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41

Market still confused by Exchange quotation.

Japan's Petrol From Coal

Janan is to establish a hydrogenation (production of petrol from coal) plant on a commercial basis. It will be operated by the Jananese firm, Mitsui. An initial expenditure of 20,000,000 yen (about £1,166,666) is planned. It is hoped that production in the first year will be 35,000 tons—a figure which will later be increased to 100,000 tons by the extension of the plants.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd, has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

BOMBAY LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

Victorious Olympians Feted And Honoured

Preserved India's Prestige

Mayor Welcomes World Champions On Behalf Of City

Secret Of Success To Be Found In Absence Of Communalism Says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Indian Olympic Hockey Team was given a right royal reception by the Mayor on behalf of the City and the country this morning in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

Although the function was scheduled at 11-39 a.m. it did not commence till noon, as, while the Mayor and other citizens were waiting for the members of the Team, the latter were groping about to find the location of the Corporation Hall and first of all tried out the Town Hall and Bori Bunder Station.

Secret Of Success

In welcoming the members of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team, the Mayor said that was the third time the Indian Hockey Team had won the world-championship, an achievement of which India was very proud.

Fifty-two countries were represented at Berlin, which was like the League of Nations in Sports and these sportsmen made a better mutual understanding and created a truer fellowship than the members of the League of Nations.

The secret of the Indian Hockey Team's success was that, it consisted of the best men of India. If it had been selected on communal representation and reservation of seats on the lines of the Government of India Act, 1935, it would have been doomed to failure. (Laughter).

The Mayor took the opportunity to thank the German people for the cordial welcome accorded to the Indian Hockey Team during its stay at Berlin.

Preserved Country's Prestige

Prof. Jagan Nath appreciated the reception of the Bombay people more than the reception of any other country as the one they received at Bombay was from their own countrymen. He felt great satisfaction as India had contributed at Berlin to keep its prestige in the world of sports. He paid tributes to the Captain as well as each individual member of the team for its success. He appealed to India to prepare again from now to send teams in the Olympic Games of 1938 and 1940 as considerable difficulty was experienced in sending the present team for want of funds.

Captain Dhyanchand also thanked the Mayor and the public of Bombay for the reception.

Amidst loud cheers, the Mayor then garlanded the members of the Team and presented each member with a time-piece with the monogram of the Municipality.

B. P. O. A. FETES OLMPIANS

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association entertained the Olympic Hockey team to lunch on Tuesday afternoon at Mongini's. Covers were laid for about one hundred guests and the players were given an opportunity of recounting their experiences to their admirers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay welcomed the conquering heroes, whom he said had brought honour to their country and had maintained India's reputation in the world of sport.

Professor Jagannath, the manager of the team, praised the excellent behaviour of his charges, whom he likened unto a happy family.

The speeches were brief and the guests raised three hearty cheers for the Olympic winners before they departed.

DALAI LAMA'S REINCARNATION

No Reliable Information Yet

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Enquiries made in authoritative sources at Simla show that there is still no reliable information regarding the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama. There were about a year ago certain manifestations indicating signs by which the birth place of the new Dalai Lama would be revealed. Parties of monks had been instructed to follow up these clues in Mongolia and elsewhere, but hitherto there have been no concrete results.—A.P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was received by the students and Professors of the Fergusson College, Poona, on her arrival to preside over the 33rd Annual Social Gathering of the College, held on Friday and Saturday last.

PRISONERS GIVE UP EVEN WATER

Rumour Of Artificial Feeding Proposal Causes Panic In Jhabua

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Sept. 29

It is reliably learnt from Jhabua that Sjt. Vardeechand Seth, President of the Jhabua State People's Conference and other political prisoners of Jhabua State have given up even taking water for the last two days.

The reason for this is supposed to be the methods adopted by the State authorities in not allowing the prisoners' application to be given to their pleader though the Jail authorities had given such permission.

It will be remembered that all these prisoners have been on hunger strike for the last 19 days.

The Jail authorities are understood to be thinking of artificial feeding. The prisoners, it is understood, were helplessly shrieking and crying with pain. Even people outside the jail could hear the piteous and woeful cries.

All the prisoners have been segregated and kept in cells for 24 hours and are not allowed to meet each other.

Released On Bail

Seth Jasraj of Thanle who is standing his trial for his alleged terrorist activities, has been released on bail. Efforts are made to bail out Seth Bhagirath Barmecha.

On hearing the news of artificial feeding there was complete hartal in Jhabua and this hartal will be observed for 3 days.

The people are panic-stricken. They are expecting that the Government of India will immediately move in the matter.

The wife of Seth Vardeechandjee has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy and Vicerine: "My husband in Jhabua Jail is resenting the inhuman treatment meted out to him. He is on hungerstrike for the last 21 days, I hope you will move in the matter of Jhabua maladministration. The Agency is misguided by interested parties."

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya the secretary of the Central India State People Conference has lost 22 lbs. in Jhabua Jail ue to hunger strikes. All other prisoners have lost to to 15 lbs.

"JHABUA DAY" ON OCT. 4

An urgent meeting of the Jhabua Defence Committee was held in the office of the All-India States' People's conference on Tuesday evening.

The Committee resolved to appeal to the public all over India to observe Sunday, October 4, as "Jhabua Day".

The Committee exhorted the various organisations of States' People to convene public meetings that day to protest against the treatment meted out to the undertrials in the Jhabua sedition case, as also the alleged repressive policy pursued by the Council of Administration, Jhabua.

The Committee appeals to the public bodies like the Civil Liberties Union to co-operate in the successful observance of the "Jhabua Day."

VICEROY ASKED TO APPOINT INQUIRY

Kathiawar Sangh Appeals On Behalf Of Jhabua Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

In connection with Jhabua State affairs, Shree Kasalchand Shah vice-President Kathiawar Rajasthan Praja Sangh, Ahmedabad, has wired to H. E. the Viceroy and the President Legislative Assembly as under:—

"Kathiawar Rajasthan Praja Sanga invites attention towards undesirable treatment of political prisoners in Jhabua State and requests urgent inquiry."

"JACKALS OF BIGGER FRY"

Magistrate's View Of Congress Volunteer's Offence

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29.

'Although offences of this nature are always serious, it must be remembered that individuals of the type of the accused are merely jackals of a bigger fry."

Thus observed Mr. S. Lewes, Additional District Magistrate, while convicting Raghubir Singh, a former Congress volunteer, under section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 and sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged for publication, preparation and dissemination of revolutionary leaflets entitled 'Lal Dhandora' and 'Karanti-ki-Ganj.' In this connection it may be recalled that the police raided the office of the Delhi District Congress Committee and took into possession a cyclostyle machine and some posters and some stencil papers. —United Press.

"Osmania's" Condolence For Late Dr. MacKenzie

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 29.

A large circle of the Osmania University and educationists of Hyderabad received the sad news of the death of Dr. D G. Mackenzie. Pro-Vice-chancellor. Osmania University, at London yesterday from a message received by Lady Hyderi. A condolence meeting was held this afternoon at the University when speeches delivered recalling services of Dr. Mackenzie to the Osmania University. Nawab Zulquader Jung Bahadur presided.

EX-M. P.'s LOSS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29.

Mr. Mardy Jones, an ex-Member of the Parliament, has informed the police that his gold watch worth £30 has been stolen from his room in the Woodlands Hotel, where he is staying here.—United Press.

Retrospect And Prospect Of Reforms

Governor On Lessons Of Past And Tasks Of Future

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In proroguing the Legislative Council at Poona on Wednesday the Governor of Bombay took occasion briefly to review the history of Council Reform since 1861 and to descant upon the important changes about to take place under the Government of India Act of 1935.

A great weight of responsibility would lie upon the new Representative Government and Parties in the Assembly would have to discipline themselves to act together, or they would lose their influence.

Government in future would not be an external Power to be railed at or called upon for help as occasion needed. It would have to help itself.

NO ORDINARY OCCASION

His Excellency the Governor in proroguing the Legislative Council, to-day, said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

It is customary for the Governor to address you sometimes at the opening of a session and sometimes at its close. But I have come to speak to you to-day on no ordinary occasion. This is not merely the close of a session, or the last active day of a council before its dissolution, but it also marks the end of a stage of constitutional development.

This council will be prorogued shortly and dissolved at the end of March, and on that date will close the sixteen years during which India has been governed under the constitution formed as a result of what are known as the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. A new period, that of the Government of India Act of 1935, will then begin. This, therefore, is a suitable moment to take our bearings, to see how far we have come and to endeavour to make out whither we are heading.

From 1861 To 1935

Until the passing of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 the power to legislate was vested wholly in the executive government. Under that Act the principle of associating non-officials with Government in the work of legislation was introduced but the non-officials were nominated and were a minority.

Under the Indian Councils Act of 1909 embodying what are usually called the Morley-Minto reforms, the principle of election was first expressly recognised. Fifty members were added to the Council and the elected members were in a minority only to a combination of officials and nominated members. Representatives of all except Mahomedans and landholders were indirectly elected.

At the same time the functions of the council were extended. In addition to passing laws they were empowered to ask questions, pass resolutions and discuss the budget before it was passed. But power still remained with the executive, and it is significant that all non-official members, whether elected or nominated, were called 'additional members'. The Legislative Council was an extension of the executive Government and not distinct from it.

Under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 the Legislative Council was recognised as separate from the Executive Government. The franchise was widened, election was direct and the number of councillors was greatly increased. There was a non-official majority of at least 70 per cent. and the larger number of seats led to the representation of a larger number of interests. The Governor no longer presided over the Council but an elected President approved by the Governor.

Responsibility Introduced

The subjects with which Government deals were divided into two and the very large number known as 'transferred subjects' were controlled by ministers selected from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Thus was introduced responsibility to the legislature in a considerable share of the total activities of Government. The Executive Government consisted of officials, nominated Indian members of Council and Ministers who were members of the Legislative Council. Thus the two sides of Government, reserved and transferred, worked separately and jointly, united in the person of the Governor. This is the present system of Government.

Under the constitution based on the Act of 1935 which will come into being as far as provincial Governments are concerned in April 1937 the present dual system will disappear. Apart from a few subjects reserved to the Governor and to certain emergency powers which will not normally come into use, the whole range of provincial subjects will be controlled by a wholly elective Government representing the majority of the Legislative Assembly. The franchise will be greatly widened until it will extend to 16 instead of 4 p.c. of the population as at present. Thus at the same moment the right to vote will be given to four times as many persons as before and the powers of their elected representatives will be increased to cover almost the whole field of provincial affairs.

Autonomous Government

These changes will throw a great weight of responsibility on the new representative Government. They will be responsible for the financial stability of the Presidency, for the maintenance of law and order, for the collection of revenue as well as for the imposition of taxation, and these duties will be in addition to those at present included under the head of transferred subjects.

It will not be sufficient merely to criticise and to obstruct. The

(Continued on Page 10)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Mystery Of The "Red Aces"

Inspector Wade—

LAMONTAINE AND I ARE LEAVING ENGLAND, WADE--YOU MADE IT TOO HOT FOR US-BEFORE WE GO I'M GOING TO KILL YOU!
NO ONE WILL FIND YOU FOR A LONG TIME---THE CLUB IS CLOSED TONIGHT!—YOU ARE THE ONLY OUTSIDER HERE!
DID YOU EVER HEAR OF ACONITE, WADE?--THERE'S ENOUGH IN THIS RING TO KILL A DOZEN MEN!
NINE O'CLOCK! LET'S GO, MEN!
9-2
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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